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POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PILOTS FOR YOUR BOAT.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

There is a time when pensive thought
Goes down the vale where sorrow lies,
When strains are by the memory brought
That have a tone like Autumn sighs.
Ah, could the spirit then but sleep,
The sleep of pure, unearthly faith,
It were a blessed thing to lie,
Rocked by a love so fond and high,
And dream of something after death.

But ah, how at a time like this,
When the great over soul is nigh,
Would some intruder—all amiss,
Let his promiscuous logic fly:
He has, in one day out of seven,
Found all about the road to Heaven
Knows every station by the way,
The soil—the color—all the play
Of every wind—so much in deed,
That, if you do but give him heed
He will direct you how to go,
But—money—somehow—so and so:

In learning it is much the same:
The low empiric is about:
The pedant also—with his game,
And dagger sticking half way out.
The Zany with his drawling tone,
The lazy dog that loves his bone—
The narrow mind, that sees no more
Than the few sands upon its shore:
The empty, vain, presumptuous fool
That draws no line without his rule,
That is so taught to snarl and bite
That he has what?—a dog's delight:

Oh blessed world! Oh world in which
There are so many hugely rich!
Rich in conceit—in various patterns
To suit the tastes of different slatterns.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 1873.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S LULLABY.

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
There, baby. (Oh, how the wild winds wail!)
Hush, baby. (Turning to sleet and hail,
Ah, how the pine tree moans and mutters!—
I wonder if Ellen will think of the shutters.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Rest thee. (She couldn't have left on the blower
Down in the parlor? There's so much to show her!)
Bye-bye, my sweetness. (Now the rain's pouring!
Is it wind or the dining-room fire that's roaring?)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
How lovely his forehead!—my own blessed pet!—
He's nearly asleep. (Now I must n't forget
That pork in the brine, and the stair-rods to-morrow.)
God shield him forever from trouble and sorrow

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Those dear little ringlets, so silky and bright!
(I do hope the muffins will rise nice and light,)
How lovely he is! (Yes, she said she could fry.)
Oh, what would I do if my baby should die?

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Dear Father in heaven, oh, spare him, I pray—
My own precious baby! (Its clearing away:
The moon's coming out; and there's no wind at all.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
That sweet little hand, and the soft, dimpled cheek!
Sleep, darling. I'll have his clothes shortened this week.
How tightly he's holding my dress! I'm afraid
He'll wake when I move. There! his bed isn't made.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
(No matter; the sofa will do for a minute;
The arm-chair'd be better, if puss wasn't in it.
He's off now—the blessed! How funny it seems
That an innocent baby should scowl in its dreams!)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye,
Mother will lay thee
Snug in the chair.
He's settled at last. But I can't leave him so.
Though I ought to be going this instant I know.
There's everything standing and waiting down stairs—
Ah me, but a mother is cumbered cares!)

STATE NEWS.

ABOUT thirty wells are being drilled in and around Greece City, Butler county.

THE Greenville, Mercer county, Agricultural Society have a balance of $553 in their treasury.

MRS. ERIG, the oldest lady in Elk county, and probably in the State, died at St. Marys, a few days since, at the advanced age of 109 years.

THE Ebensburg *Herald* says: E. J. Waters, Esq., has served in this place in the capacity of a justice of the peace since 1836, excepting one term.

A. J. COFFMAN, an old and much esteemed citizen of Port Marion, Fayette county, died a few days ago, after a severe illness of many weeks.

THE managers of the Agricultural Society of Greensburg have purchased four or five acres—the property of Wm. Hoitzer—adjoining their new grounds east of the town, for $3,000.

THE people of Bradford county, this State, voted, on Friday, the 17th inst., on the question of license, and decided, by a majority of from three to four thousand, against the granting of licenses for the next three years.

A YOUNG man named Miller, 18 years old, shot himself through the head near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, on Friday last, and died instantly. He had been unwell, and was no doubt out of his mind when he committed the rash act.

SOME ten or twelve years ago the people of Catharine township, Blair county, banished the sale of intoxicating liquors from their midst, since which time they have not had a Commonwealth case in court or required the services of a constable.

A CHANDELIER fell in the Lutheran church at Jennersville, Somerset county, on Sunday night last, and although the flames were speedily extinguished, a young lady named Deitz, and a little child, name not given, were so badly burned that they will probably die.

THE Beaver county people who are opposed to the granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors, are taking active steps to secure a large vote in favor of prohibition at the ensuing spring election. There is little doubt that that county, as well as our own, will give an overwhelming majority against license.

THE notorious Jack Jones made his escape from the Butler jail on Sunday night last. It appears the gas fitters were at work in the jail during the previous day and left a pair of step ladders behind them, which Jack used to his advantage in getting to the roof, from which place he reached terra firma by means of a blanket rope.

ONE hundred and sixty deer were shipped from Kane station, M'Kean county, during the past season. This beats Tionesta about ten heads. It strikes us forcibly, that our noble game should for at least ten years in the future be protected, as at the rate deer have been slaughtered during the past several seasons, but little hope can be entertained against the idea of their total annihilation. It seems singular, though true, that within twelve miles ride of this city, the forests now abound in such royal game. But the practical hunters are rapidly reducing the number of bucks and does.

DANIEL KECK, of West Salem, Mercer county, the last of eleven brothers, died on Sabbath last, aged nearly 88 years. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county, but in the year 1798 moved to this neighborhood, where he has resided ever since. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812, in the neighborhood, having served in Capt. Mann's company, Col. Christy's regiment. Until recently he was vigorous, physically and mentally, having been in town within the past two months. He was a quiet, good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christain.

JOHN R. MCKENZIE, a citizen of Borough Township, Beaver county, while engaged in one of the Vanport lime quarries, recently, blasting lime-rock, after placing the blast in the rock and adjusting it he put fire to the fuse, and sought a place of safety several rods distant; but after waiting a reasonable time for the explosion, he concluded the fuse would not burn, and that he would go back to the quarry to see what was wrong. Just while he was leaning over the charge it exploded, breaking his right arm in several places, and cutting and bruising his head very severely. He was found some time afterwards bleeding freely and in an insensible condition, and was taken to his residence and seemed to be recovering until within a few days since when he was attacked with "tetanus," and is now very low and his recovery is doubtful.

Farm, Garden and Household.

"WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT FARMING."

Hints for February.

This is the last month of winter. Spring will soon be here, and it is well to think about and prepare for its labors. We do not mean by this that our winter's *work* will soon be ended. We, at the North, at at least, shall be obliged to feed our stock for at least three months longer. There will also be many days and weeks in which nothing can be done except what we call winter's work. It is nevertheless true that spring is approaching. The fact is that the seasons run into or overlap each other, and if we are wise we shall be fully prepared at any time to do spring work in winter and winter work in spring. We know not when one ends and the other commences. It is this uncertainty in regard to the season that forms one of the marked peculiarities of farm work.

LIVE STOCK.—Much of the success of a farmer depends on the proper and economical management of his live stock. We should never forget that it *is live* stock. We can paint an implement and stow it away until required, but our animals must have food to eat every day. They must have food enough to keep them warm and sustain the vital functions. If you do not give them enough they must live on their own fat and flesh.

Horses.—With us, timothy hay sells for as much per ton as we can buy corn-meal for. In such circumstances, where a farmer has plenty of good bright oat or wheat straw, it is poor economy to feed timothy hay to farm horses. Cut up the straw into chaff. A bushel of it will weigh about eight pounds. If the horses are not working, mix two quarts of corn-meal with a bushel of the chaff, and let them have all that they will eat. If they leave any, remove it from the mangers and give it to the cows. If the horses are at moderate work, two or three days a week, mix three quarts of meal with the bushel of chaff, or four quarts if the horses are at moderate work nearly every day. If you have conveniences, it is a great advantage to wet the chaff with boiling water; cover with a blanket and let it stand for a few hours. Try this plan.

Cows.—We are feeding our own cows chaffed corn-stalks and straw, with a quart of corn-meal to a bushel of chaff. Those that are giving milk get in addition a pint of corn-meal and a quart of bran, stirred into a pailful of water twice a day. Keep the stable clean, warm and well ventilated. All cows are better for being carded—those that are stalled especially need it. If the cows leave any of the cut stalks and straw, remove them from the manger and sprinkle a little salt water over them. The cows well then eat the most of them.

Young Stock should be fed liberally. They are growing, and cannot be kept healthy unless they have enough nutriment to provide for their natural growth. A bushel of chaffed straw or stalks, a bushel of chaffed clover hay, half a peck of fine bran, and a quart of corn-meal, mixed together, forms a cheap and excellent food. Let them have all they will eat of it. If they leave any, give it to the older cattle.

Working Oxen should be fed somewhat in proportion to their work. If possible, never feed grain or meal alone. It should be mixed with cut feed. This is far more important with oxen and cows than with horses. The horse has but one stomach, and that a small one, while the ox has four, and can eat and digest a much more bulky and less nutritious food than the horse. Grain fed alone is very apt to pass into the intestines undigested. Corn fed in the ear is better for oxen than shelled corn.

Sheep.—Fattening sheep should be pushed forward rapidly. With us the rule is, for three or four-year-old Merino wethers, one pound of corn each per day, and all the bright wheat-straw they will eat, until about the first of February. Then either give a little clover hay in addition to the straw, or else increase the corn to 1¼ pound per day, or, for the last few weeks, we have known 1½ pound fed without any injury.

Swine.—Let pigs of all ages have access to a mixture of ashes, salt, and sulphur. Keep the pens and troughs clean. Let them have a dry, warm and well ventilated place to sleep in. Do not put too many in a pen. Keep the younger and weaker separate from the older and stronger. Feed according to what the pigs are designed for.—*Agriculturist.*

Maxims for Horticulturists.

The following paragraphs are worthy of careful preservation among the most valued rules that should govern a well regulated farm:

1. When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.

2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

4. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

5. If you dont know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea, who knows less than you do.

6. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

7. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet or four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.

8. Trim down, not up.

9. Shorten in, not lengthen up.

10. If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.

11. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are none such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have sense enough to know this.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before pushing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Take Care of the Calves.

Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year, he can afterward let them run, hap-hazard; every good farmer will see that his stock is at all times well cared for. But the first year is the foundation; it is the starting point of their future growth. There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey, from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their own living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay, till spring; or, as I have often seen, turned into a stack. In either case, they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price, of his neighbors who cared well for his calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers raised as above sold for $15, while those of a neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sold readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was fully equal to the latter, to start with.—*Ohio Farmer.*

How to Wash Easily.

"Aunt Sally" writes to *Moore's Rural New Yorker*: Sal-soda is as much of a help in washing as I ever tried. The clothes should be soaked and then rubbed lightly, then put over to boil in water, in which sal-soda has been dissolved, in the proportion of a piece as large as a hen's egg to a boiler of water. Boil in this, remove the clothes to the tub, wring out of this water and then scald, then again in the boiler to remove the soda that it may not eat the clothes; then rinse as usual. This process, well done, makes clothes beautifully white; but calicoes should not be washed in the suds, as it fades them. Most old housekeepers think that soap and water and a washboard are the only fit treatment of clothes; but there are one or two washing machines which are a great help. I always wash calico in clear water (not boiling suds); put in the garments one at a time as I wash them, and as soon as they are wrung out put them in a vessel of hard water, to stand until I am ready to rinse and starch them. Treated in this way the colors will remain nearly as bright as new until the cloth is worn out.

Sausage-Making and Keeping.

To make family sausage, the trimmings and other lean and fat portions of pork are used, taking care that there is about twice as much lean as fat; some consider it an improvement to add about one-sixth of the weight of lean beef. As to seasoning, that is a matter of taste. The majority of people use salt, pepper and sage only; some use only salt and pepper, while others, in addition to the above, put in thyme, mace, cloves and other spices. There is something repulsive about the intestines or "skins" used for stuffing sausages, and the majority preserve the meat in bulk. In cold weather it will keep for a long time, but if it is desired to preserve it beyond cold weather it needs some case. We have found that muslin bags, made of a size to hold a roll 2½ or 3 inches diameter, keep the meat very satisfactorily. These bags, when filled with sausage-meat, are dipped into melted lard, and hung up in a dry, cool place. For seasoning we use to 100 lbs. of meat 40 oz. salt, and from 8 to 10 oz. each pepper and sage.—*Agriculturist.*

Roots and Coarse Wooled Sheep.

It is said that wool from Leicester sheep that have been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner, and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had staid in Canada or England. Now, this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these large sheep need more to eat than the small Merino, and their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots, mangel wurtzel and oil cake. When sheep are fed on corn, they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots and oil cake with other food would produce soft, sound and elastic wool.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Wire Worm.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: Having seen a request by Mr. Wisely, of Ohio, for a remedy for wire worms, I will give you a plan that I have practiced for the last eight years. I take good sound seed, put it in a tub or some other convenient vessel, take one and one-half pounds of saltpeter per bushel, dissolve it and pour it over the corn; let it soak until the corn is swelled ready to sprout, and then plant. The worms will not trouble it. Try it and report.

Useful Recipes.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Sift together one quart of buckwheat flour and a teacupful corn-meal. In cool weather make up a moderately thin batter with lukewarm sweet milk; salt to taste. In warm weather it is best to use water; the milk would sour. Add half a tumblerful of good, lively yeast (hop yeast is the best for buckwheat); make it up in a jar, covering closely, at nine o'clock at night. The next morning beat in three eggs; let it set fifteen or twenty minutes, just before frying stir in a teaspoonful of soda, first sprinkling it over the batter. Soda is unnecessary if the batter is perfectly sweet. Eggs are not essential, but are an improvement. A mixture of four parts of buckwheat, two of Graham and one of Indian, makes a more healthy cake, and more spongy.

Chow-Chow.—Take a quarter of a peck of green tomatoes and the same quantity each of pickling beans and white onions, one dozen each of cucumbers and green peppers, one head of cabbage. Season to the taste with mustard, celery seed and salt. Pour over these the best cider venegar, sufficient to cover. Boil slowly for two hours, continually stirring, and add while hot two tablespoonfuls of the finest salad oil.

Indian Griddle Cakes.—Three handfuls of Indian meal (yellow and white mixed), one teaspoon (level full) of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, four of sugar; pour on boiling water, stirring briskly to the thickness of stiff mush; pour on milk till it is as thick as gruel, then add sifted flour to the consistence of griddle-cakes, thick or thin as preferred. They can be varied by the addition of one or two eggs beaten and added last.

Hominy Cakes.—One pint of boiled hominy well mashed, one half pint of sifted flour, one egg, one table-spoonful of melted lard or butter, sweet milk enough to make a rather thin batter, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda sifted with the flour and two of cream of tartar. Drop the batter small on the griddle.

Cure for a Cold.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of chills and fever, if used promptly.

"Confidential and Strictly Private."

God made the country and man made the town, but unfortunately the trail of the serpent is more often seen in green fields than on brick pavements, and the simple-minded villager is very apt to attempt to benefit himself by the sinful astuteness of the city folk. Another of these strictly confidential circulars which at regular periods find their way from this city of counterfeiters to some loveliest village of the plain has come to our hands. It begins with a fearful threat in case of betrayal of confidence worthy of a mediæval melodrama. If the recipient is "so treacherous as to breathe the contents of this document to a living being," its author "will find means to be avenged in a way perhaps you [the recipient] would not dream of." The document then becomes metamorphosed into a temperance tract, and exhorts the recipient to "always abstain from the use of strong drink," for fear that when *in vino* the *veritas* will be discovered. After this blood thirsty and morally preambling, the town-bred villain tells his credulous country correspondent that he (the town-bred villain) is the most expert engraver in America; that for ten years he was employed by the Government in engraving greenbacks, and that now, as everything that Midas touched became gold, so that all the paper he could lay hands on became "redeemable at the United States Treasury at Washington." The upshot of all this was that the holder of the modernized philosopher's stone would supply his protege with the proceeds of the mineral at the rate of 10 per cent. on the money sent, which would be forwarded C. O. D. by express. Of course, the unhappy rustic who throws away a genuine sprat to catch a spurious whale never catches as much as a glimpse of the latter, and as he has been striving to perpetrate an illegality finds that the law will not avenge him.

Seeing a Live Heart Beat.

One of the curious things in the phenomena of animal life is a sight of the first rudimentary stages in the development of a fish. Mr. Daniel Potter exhibited in the *Times* office yesterday, a little trout. It was only four days old, but it could swim and dart about in a lively way in the jar of water in which it had been placed. When we saw it, however, it was only opening its mouth, and partly closing it again, in the regular act of breathing. It was but a trifle more than half an inch long; a tiny, colorless, semi-transparent object, whose little head was mostly occupied by two disproportionately big eyes. These, which seem to be the egg-germ of life in the fish, do not grow much larger. So transparent was the little creature that the pulsations of its heart could be plainly seen. Its belly had not yet been formed—the lower part of the baby fish, consisting of the large, protuberant, watery sac which is to be gradually absorbed and transformed in the wondrous process of natural development, into the full-formed, symmetrical and perfect fish.—*Hartford Times.*

THE CAPITAL.

Exposures of the Credit Mobilier Swindle.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Proposed Improvement of the Ohio River.

THAT "SPEC OF WAR" DISPELLED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Wilson Committee this morning Webster Snyder, formerly General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know of any Government Directors or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services except Cornelius Wendell; Wendell wanted twenty-five thousand dollars, and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming, in 1868; Wendell, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there.

Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report. Some sixty or eighty miles of road were examined at that time. Witness paid the money on his own responsibility. In conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment; a peculiar exigency, however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the road, wrote to witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment. Witness knew not why he was removed; it was never intimated that he was removed for paying Wendell; the money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction; gave security for the payment of money, also on his own account. Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money; he wanted it as "blood." Witness felt justified in paying the money owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time, he being eight or nine hundred miles west of the Missouri river; he looked upon Wendell as an exacting "black-mailer;" the road was first-class; then P. H. Blair and General Buford, the other two commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty; the Board of Directors of the Company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

Charles C. Vanzandt, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to secure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad; in the suits by Poland, J. Hazard and others, in Rhode Island courts, against Durant, to recover certain moneys, witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier; it was then conceded by the opposing parties that Durant's accounts were settled; the suits were still pending; it was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific, and never properly accounted for it; it was also alleged he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

John Duff testified: In March, 1871, was appointed on the Committee of the company to settle an account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve, because he knew nothing about them; came to Washington at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action, respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad; met in Washington Rollins, General Dodge, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said the legislation on the subject would be right; did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there. Witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out; had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here; Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a committee to examine and settle the suspense account; the company were to charge such payments to the construction account.

Witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds, &c., also in relation to Oakes Ames' contract.

Sidney Dillon testified. The present property of the Credit Mobilier consists of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000; as the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good; the reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the company; a portion of the land will be required by the company; the remaining portion of it would thus be doubled in value; became President of the Credit Mobilier in May, 1867; since Oakes Ames' contract no business has been transacted by the Credit Mobilier except settling up its affairs; the Credit Mobilier owns between one hundred and fifty and two hundred shares of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock; witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he know nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly; as to how the one hundred and thirty-eight miles of road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract, witness said if that had not been put into the contract the part built by the Credit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, one hundred and thirty-eight miles having been included as part of the contract.

He further explained the subject. Said he was one of seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned by Ames; no Government director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transferred.

Thomas C. Durant was recalled. He said in 1864 he made arrangements with Jos. B. Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad; he stated the limit beyond which he could not go was between four and five hundred thousand dollars; there was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, and others several other points; Durant paid Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memoranda; no money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen; no bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart; they in part were of the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division; witness said he never had any financial business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

At the sitting of Poland's committee to-day, McComb was recalled. He said since his former testimony he found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and witness were produced, but only one was put in evidence as relevant; this was dated December 17th, 1868, and was from General E. M. Dodge, then representative, to witness; it contained a postscript saying, "We beat the rate resolution to-day—61 to 73—a close vote." Witness received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, which he could not find; in it was the remark "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" Supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter or what was the ruling referred to. Witness said Durant's copy of the record of the committee of the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that committee on January 22d, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared and the inspector election, March 9th, 1868; he asked the committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks that he did not qualify as director until March 23d, 1868; witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington; was on the committee to examine Durant's account for some four or five thousand dollars' expenses; upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by these accounts.

By Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report; gave as his reason that Durant was a dishonest man; repeated that testimony now; Alley was the third man of the committee, and refused to sign.

Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled, and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago; Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine and others were stockholders in the road; it was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

Alley desired to reply to McComb.

Mr. Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between McComb and Alley.

Alley then denied that he had made any statement to McComb in regard to Durant; he stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of Oakes Ames' contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Credit Mobilier 290 shares.

C. H. Crane was recalled. He testified as to being notified by McComb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Brooks had sold out to another party.

Mr. Poland, chairman of the committee, received a note from Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the committee until Ames shall return.

The committee went into secret session, and after three hours therein, adjourned to Tuesday at ten A. M.

THE PROPOSED INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE OHIO—AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday the Ohio River Commission of Thirty-five, appointed by the Governors of the seven States bordering on the Ohio river, had an interview with the President in reference to the proposed permanent internal improvements of that river. The chairman of the commission addressed the President, first calling attention to the importance of the commission and the great States it represented. He then alluded to the disadvantages which the agricultural people labor under because of the want of cheap transportation, and cited instances of the unprofitableness of wheat raising and getting it to market while the present rates exist. He stated that meetings were now being held in the agricultural districts of the above States for the purpose of bringing the people up to the importance of correcting the unjust and oppressive system of the present exorbitant rates of transportation. He then mentioned the wealth and agricultural resources of these great States, and believed that if the contemplated improvements were carried out, not for the day, but for all future, the United States would rival England in importance as one of the great producing nations of the world. In conclusion the chairman mentioned the favorable allusion which the President had made in his annual message, and stated that the United States Engineers had been favorably impressed with the necessity and feasability of improving the Ohio so that the practical improvements would be of lasting benefit and of great profit to the whole people engaged in agricultural pursuits and trade in the mineral products of the great States in that section. The President in reply said:

"This is a subject to which I have given great attention. It meets my approval now. The course you are pursuing is the proper one and the meetings in agricultural districts to which you allude, tend to agitate the matter before the public, which will impress Congress with the necessity and propriety of speedy action upon the great question to which you refer." The President repeated his assurances that whatever he could do in the matter would be done, and thereupon the Commission withdrew.

THAT "SPEC OF WAR" DISPELLED.

The Minnesota and Duluth Commissioners are in town, stopping at the Ebbett House. They are Mayor Sidney Luce and Col. J. B. Culver of Duluth, and Wm. Littleton of St. Paul. They are just from the late interview in New York between themselves, Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, the Northern Pacific officials, Jay and Pete Cooke. The incipient "border war" between Minnesota and Wisconsin is nipped in the bud by a compromise between the belligerents, assisted by mediators. It was agreed—the two State Congressional delegations and the U. S. Engineer office assenting (and Congress of course)—that an appropriation should be made for the harbors of both Duluth and Superior in the following terms: "For the purpose of dredging out the bay of Superior from the natural entrance to the docks of Superior *and* Duluth, and preserving *each entrance* (i. e. both the natural and the canal) for the use of commerce, $150,000." It was understood, besides, that the Northern Pacific would abandon their old notion of running their road eastward by way of Minnesota Point and Wisconsin Points across the natural entry, and would, within a year, run their road from Duluth across by Rice and Conner Points, into and through Superior City along the water front. The dyke is to be opened for the passage of vessels to and fro, and a guard lock placed therein to prevent injury to the sluicing force of the St. Louis river through the natural entry. Neither party triumphed altogether in the arrangement; but the Duluth Commissioners appear to be entirely satisfied. As to the Northern Pacific Railroad branch they say "all roads lead to Rome" that is to say, we suppose, that Duluth in this case stands for Rome. The Congressional delegates of the two States have sanctioned the compromise and the War office agrees to it. Now it only remains for Congress to "fork" and then all will be lovely on the Great Lake, and all will have "peace." It is but just to the Wisconsinites to state that Governor Austin's belligerent letter that "the State will resist" was withheld by the Minnesota Commissioners, not desiring unnecessarily to irritate the other side.

STATEMENT OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1871.

The statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, cannot be made out at present, as Key West has only made returns up to March, 1871, leaving three months unadjusted; while New York is only up to April, 1871, two months unadjusted. With these two exceptions the recapitulation for 1871, full and complete, is as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	$ 33,320,745 20
Warehoused and bonded	87,028,375 76
Re-warehoused and bonded	7,497,033 19
Constructively warehoused	27,838,315 80
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	1,919,660 68
	$157,304,130 63
Withdrawal duty paid	$4,551,737 56
Withdrawal for Transportation	13,159,224 22
Withdrawal for Exportation	21,990,736 33
Allowances and Deficiencies	9,447,808 40
Balance due June 30, 1871	28,154,624 12
Total	$157,304,130 63

The returns from Pittsburgh for 1871 are as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	$35 95
Warehoused and Bonded	835 95
Re-warehoused and Bonded	55,034 81
Constructively Warehoused	11,127 07
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	44 13
Total	$67,041 96
Withdrawal duty paid	41,205 58
Withdrawal for Transportation	41,205 58
Withdrawal for Exportation	41,205 58
Allowances and Deficiencies	25,131 30
Balance due June 30, 1871	705 08
Total	$67,041 96

FORTHCOMING SPEECH ON COMMERCE—INTERESTING STATISTICS TO BE PRESENTED.

Gen. Negley will some time this month make an elaborate and comprehensive speech upon the subject of our commerce, and he is preparing a statement showing the wants of the producing interests of the country for additional and cheaper transportation. It will show the cost of transportation in conveyance on railroad and by water. The growth and magnitude of our commerce in the articles of breadstuffs, agricultural implements and mineral oils, with the countries of British West Indies, Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish provinces, French possessions in America, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Dutch West Indies, New Mexico, Venezuela, United States of Columbia, Sandwich Islands, Uraguay, Hayti, San Domingo, Danish West Indies, up to January 30, 1873; also illustrations of the importance of that trade; also showing the producing States east of the Rocky Mountains that produce a surplus of cereals and the quantity; also the States that are purchasers of breadstuffs, and the quantity; also States showing a greater production from mineral oils than from those of agriculture.

PUBLIC DEBT STATMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,341,488,700 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,756,016,000 00
Lawful money debt	$ 16,608,000 00
Matured debt	3,533,420 00
Legal tender notes	358,098,138 00
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000 00
Fractional currency	46,057,694 00
Coin certificates	24,246,500 00
Total without interest	$ 457,337,332 00
Total debt	$ 2,233,494,753 00
Total interest	27,448,886 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	62,342,604 00
" " currency	7,007,454 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000 00
Total in Treasury	$ 98,285,058 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581 00
Increase during the month	406,243 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	223,117 00
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,118,432 75
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,390,848 15

The reason of the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on account of the payment during the past month of interest on Pacific Railroad Companies' bonds over the amount retained from pay for services rendered of $1,826,274. But for this debt it would have been decreased $1,420,030.88. There were also disbursed from the Treasury during January $1,240,000, in addition to ordinary expenses, to the Board of Public Works in this city, and $1,000,000 on account of deficiencies in the postal and revenue services, making the total amount of extraordinary expenditures during January $4,066,294.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL WATER LINES.

The Ohio River Commission, composed of thirty-five gentlemen appointed by the Governors of seven States bordering on the Ohio river—Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky—met this evening, at Willard's Hotel, the officers of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, in a general conference, relative to cheap transportation by water, Mr. Thurston of Pittsburgh in the chair. The result of the conference was a general harmonizing of views relating to the improvement of internal water lines, but no definite plan of action has as yet been agreed upon.

A sub-committee of the Commission had an informal interview with the House Commerce Committee to-day, and all the members were present. They will call upon President Grant to-morrow. Though the members of the entire Commission are not present, each of the seven States above named are represented by one or two of its five Commissioners.

MORMON AFFAIRS IN UTAH—THE PRESIDENT URGED TO SEND A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Gen. Negley yesterday called upon the President with delegates Claggett and Merritt, to urge the President to send a special message to the House in regard to the social, political and judicial affairs of the territory of Utah. The President listened attentively to the statement of these gentlemen respecting the infamous condition of affairs carried on under Mormon authority and influence. It was stated by the above gentlemen, that the President would probably send a message, and a resolution will be introduced in the House on Monday appointing a committee of enquiry into the affairs of that territory.

COLFAX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Colfax has not been absent from the Senate any day this week, as erroneously telegraphed, having presided more or less every day. He denies the telegraphed statement that he expects to prove his deposit on June 22 came from Messrs. Shoemaker, S. H. Stewart, or A. B. Bowen, but expresses confidence in his ability to fully vindicate himself. He also states that after McComb first testified last winter about some letter he had from Ames as to some of his rulings as Speaker, he (Colfax) addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee, asking that McComb be required to either produce the letter or point out the ruling, so that it could be examined by any parliamentary expert as to its correctness. Colfax desires to go before the committee the very day Ames returns to the city, their conflicting statements having been given thus far in the presence of both.

PINCHBACK VICTORIOUS.

The Attorney General received the following telegram from New Orleans Thursday evening:

"The Supreme Court has just decided on an appeal from a lower Court in favor of Morgan, Pinchback's appointed Associate Justice, against Kenard, Warmoth's appointee, not confirmed by the Senate. Also decided that Pinchback was the legal Lieutenant Governor when the Legislature met, legal acting Governor on the impeachment of Warmoth, and that the Legislature was legal, being returned by the legal returning board."

THE CAPTURE OF VILLA NUEVA RAIDERS.

The Attorney General has just received from Texas a telegram stating: "I have in custody McWeber and five of the raiders upon Villa Nueva, Mexico. Habeas corpus writs are awaiting me in San Antonio. Shall I obey them or hold the prisoners by military force and present them before the United States Commissioner at Austin, Texas, in compliance with the process in my hands." The Attorney General, in reply, directs that the prisoners be held against any process that may issue from the State courts.

ESTIMATES FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

In view of the fact of the abolition of the franking privilege, the Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular letter requesting his subordinates to furnish him with an estimate of the probable amount that will be required for postage on mail matter sent from their offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. He also calls for such data as will indicate the weight of the printed and written matter separately sent from their offices.

THE CASE OF SENATOR POMEROY—THE GENERAL OPINION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Pomeroy's defeat in Kansas, and his alleged offer of $7,000 to a State Senator for his vote, has been generally spoken of by both Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats. While there are a few who, as a matter of policy, affect to disbelieve in his guilt, the general expression is that the statement of State Senator York is true and worthy of belief.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats expect to adjourn about the middle of this week. The reports of all district steamboat inspectors are now in. New York shows the largest business in the United States; Pittsburgh steamboat business ranks next, and St. Louis follows.

MODEL OF FARRAGUT'S STATUE INJURED.

Vinnie Ream's model for the statue of Admiral Farragut fell from a wagon while on its way to the Capitol yesterday afternoon, and was considerably damaged.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence business with a capital of $150,000.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Wilson's Committee this morning, B. W. Spence, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties to the aggregate amount of $126,000, a subsequent endorsement by witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $26,500.

General Slocum asked whether witness did not give checks for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell instead of James Wilson. Witness replied in the negative.

Gen. Slocum—Suppose Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken? Witness replied that he would not.

Gen. Slocum remarked that, apart from the evidence, he had heard Bushnell say the check came into his hands. Witness said the General Dodge check for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

Bushnell was recalled. He remembered being at a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration; there were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement on December 1; after the action of the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds of the company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, due January 1st. Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the company to receive certain securities on which to raise money to pay the interest due by the company; he went to Philadelphia and saw Thos. A. Scott and I. E. Thompson, who said they would assist in settling the company out of debt; he then returned to Boston and made his contract with the company; as soon as he secured his money he started for Washington; he came here mainly, at most entirely, to secure legislation of Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security; while he undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases, he met the Iowa members, who would not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge both at Omaha and Council Bluffs; witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, promising him to pay him for his trouble. Witness told Dodge what he wanted; Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall in New York, in order to carry on his business, and that "damned Boutwell raid" on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him. Witness said, "I cannot help that; but you go to carry this matter through, and I will give you all you lost, your expenses and for your time." Dodge went to work and in less than ten or fifteen days we had a bill through Congress, just as we wanted it, all right; we settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time; I did take an interest in legislation principally to get up, and I have printed and distributed, opinions of the best lawyers and reports of committees; I had no fear that the Government would repudiate the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear that the Government will do so; we went home to Boston and had our annual election, but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arragements without the help of the company. A committee was appointed, when I said I promised General Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c.; Dodge figured up, and I agreed to pay him $24,500, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thos. A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account of the balance of the $126,000; I handed it to the Secretary of the company in payment of land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, witness said he paid General Dodge the money for aid in securing the passage of the bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river and paid Colonel Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed of him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad obtain compensation for this expenditure of money? Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one-half of their securities above the market price.

Q.—In other words they gave you a bonus of $126,000? A.—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses. Why was it charged in that way? A.—It was an error. It ought to have read "special and legal."

Q.—Was General Dodge chief engineer of the road at that time? A.—I think not, but was director.

Q.—Who received the drafts and checks? A.—I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at the time, excepting clerks Spence and Williams. I handed Dodge and Scott their checks; perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

The committee took a recess.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific Investigating Committee, goes to Boston to-night to examine the company's books. On his return he will stop in New York to see Horace F. Clark, President of the company. On Thursday or Friday he will be in Philadelphia, to examine the check for $19,000 which Spencer said he gave James F. Wilson, but of which transaction it will be recollected Wilson denied, before the committee, all knowledge whatever. The Chairman expects to return by Saturday; meantime the committee will continue in session.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, elected U. S. Senator by the Kansas Legislature to succeed Senator Pomeroy, is a resident of Atchison, and one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Although a warm politician, his attention has been directed almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has served a term in the Senate of the State, and has filled other minor offices. He is a man of rare talent as a public speaker, with satirical powers, which render him a formidable antagonist in debates. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his educational attainments are sufficiently attested by the fact that he graduated with high honors from Howard University. For several years he was the law partner of the present Chief Justice of the State.

Had Mr. Ingalls chosen to devote his talents to purely literary pursuits, he certainly would have attained distinguished success. As a writer he scarcely falls below Bret Harte in point of originality, while the keenness of his satire and the piquancy of his descriptions are worthy of the highest admiration. His articles in the *Kansas Magazine*, particularly the one entitled "Codfish Aristocracy," illustrative of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the Missouri "bottoms," attracted marked attention throughout the country and in Europe, where it has been republished and very frequently quoted. Mr. Ingalls is about forty years of age, a Republican of the radical stripe, and a man of unblemished reputation. He will doubtless rise to high rank in the Senate.

AMERICAN WINE.

The decision relative to American wine correctly foreshadowed in the GAZETTE of 18th instant, was correct, authorized denials of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to contrary notwithstanding. The circular issued on 28th instant, is exactly in accordance with my dispatch in the GAZETTE published ten days before. The exact truth in such cases as the above is oftentimes obtained from a thoroughly reliable source, such as the law officer of the Bureau or from the Attorneys or the parties directly interested, after they have been assured that such would be the decision of the head of the Department.

All superior officers, however, are jealous of their power and allow no infringement upon it, so that if they have made up their minds to decide a case, if that decision is promulgated to the public in advance of official publication or without being given out direct by them, it is their custom to deny the correctness of such promulgation. It was so in this case, but time only showed that your correspondent was rightly informed, and correctly stated the case ten days in advance of all others.

THE CHOCTAW INDIAN CLAIMS.

In the Indian appropriation bill was an appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of claims preferred by the Choctaw Indians, amounting in all to $2,000,000. These claims, which the Choctaw agents hold are due by the Government, are for the net proceeds derived from the sale of lands in Mississippi, formerly vacated by the Choctaws, who were induced to locate further west, but which is considered by Secretary Boutwell an unjust demand; consequently, when the bill was about to pass the Senate, it was amended so as to instruct the Secretary to suspend the payment of the $250,000 appropriated until he should receive further instructions from Congress. After having passed the Senate without one Senator's offering the amendment, the bill was passed by the House with amendments to other items of the bill. It has now gone to a Conference Committee, but the Senate amendment cannot be considered, as it passed both Houses.

SHERMAN'S BILL FOR SPECIE PAYMENT.

Senator Sherman's bill to resume specie payment by the payment of coin or five per cent. bonds for greenbacks is in advance of all other kindred propositions toward adoption. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, states that he and other financial men in the House have information that it is looked upon with favor by the mercantile community. At the joint meeting of the Financial Committee of the Senate, and Banking and Currency Committee of the House, some alterations were suggested to make it more explicit, otherwise nothing was said against it. Senator Sherman will call the bill up in the Senate in a few days.

AGRICULTURAL.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June last has been issued. It will contain an unusual amount of information concerning the live stock of the country, its value, condition, &c., including valuable notes and correspondence upon its raising, sustenance and improvement, together with a digest of foreign and domestic stock markets. The Botanical division will contain an interesting paper upon the peculiar branching forms of palms found in India and a treaties upon ornamental garden shrubs. The Entomologist treats of the characteristics and habits of certain beetles which infect apple trees, and other insect pests.

THE RECORDS THE GUIDE.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that when a soldier applies for a pension as a substitute, and the name of the principal appears on the roll as having performed the service alleged without any explanation whatever tending to show service by the substitute, the latter cannot be allowed to furnish parol evidence setting aside the records made at the time the service was performed. This action was found necessary to prevent fraud by parties disposed to claim the service performed faithfully by heroes now dead.

THE EFFECT OF AMNESTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The general amnesty recently granted by the State of North Carolina to all participants in the Ku-klux laws has been somewhat commented upon by the Southern members of Congress. Senator Poole of North Carolina thinks that the State courts would deal very leniently with political offenders against the law. The effect of the Amnesty proclamation will be to cause the general Government to use more stringent measures in every case where law-abiding citizens of the State are molested.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Edmunds, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been induced to withhold action of the committee with bill proposing the construction of the new Judicial District in Pennsylvania, until Gen. Negley can enter a written protest.

Mr. Ketcham, Gen. Albright, and an influential delegation from Scranton and Wilksbarre, are here urging the sanction of the Senate to the House bill.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been approached regarding the office of Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. It is stated in reference to the person to be appointed that there will be a satisfactory agreement between the Secretary and the Congressional delegation interested.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL WAR SHIPS.

It is expected that the Senate bill for the construction of ten new sloops of war will be somewhat amended in the House, although not of an important character. Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, will move for a Committee of Conference when it comes back for the House, and has no doubt but what the bill will speedily become a law.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE.

The increase of the public debt, this month, is owing to the fact that several unusual heavy disbursements were made; for instance, Board of Public Works, D. C., $1,240,000; deficiency in the postal revenue, $1,000,000, and Pacific Railroad interest in excess of the amount paid by the companies $1,826, making a total of $4,066,000.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF DAKOTA.

Justice P. C. Shannon of Pittsburgh is urged for the Chief Justiceship of Dakota. A delegation from that territory accompanied by Gen. Negley called on the President Saturday to press the claims of Mr. Shannon for the position.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Matters in the State—The Kansas Senators, Pomeroy and Caldwell—Products and Railroads.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, January 21, 1873.

MATTERS IN KANSAS.

This fine State is just now languishing for lack of remunerative markets. Our farmers have produced so much corn and pork that the one is worth but fifteen cents per bushel, the other three cents per pound, live weight.

What we need here is a greater diversity of industries, both among farmers and the people of the towns; and eastern men who have a little means might invest it to great advantage, in establishing various kinds of manufactures.

Are you aware that we now have direct communication by rail with Texas, and with, perhaps, the largest and most productive cotton district in the United States, within less than four hundred miles of Lawrence and Topeka? This has been achieved within a few weeks and already cotton is beginning to be carried through our State to the east, to be manufactured, and then some of it to be carried back again in the finished fabric.

This is simply preposterous. Living is cheaper here than it is in New England or in Pennsylvania, and we have an active and very intelligent population of over half a million, many of whom would be glad to become operatives in cotton mills. Why cannot we have them?

Wool can be grown in Kansas in any quantity, so that it would be admirably adapted also to that manufacture.

There is no better place in the United States to manufacture cheese; yet we have on our tables out here cheese made in New York and Ohio.

What we need for all these things are capital and practical skill. Money is scarce and interest high; but so much the better for those who bring money here.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Just now our State is agitated, as it has not been for years, over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. S. C. Pomeroy. He is a candidate, and is making all possible efforts to be re-elected; but a large majority of the members of the Legislature are pledged to oppose him. Money might overcome this obstacle, were it not for the tremendous force of the popular protest. In all my experience I have seen nothing like it. He will be beaten; but who will be his successor no one can yet guess. The Caldwell investigation at Washington, moreover, is troubling the Pomeroy camp.

Everybody I see is hoping that the Senate will expel Mr. Caldwell; for everybody here knows that his election was purchased with money, and that the shameful business was conducted almost as openly as an ordinary auction. Should he retain his seat after what has been disclosed and should the Legislature of Kansas shelve Pomeroy—as they almost assuredly will—the dishonor which now rests upon what has been called the "rotton commonwealth" will be transferred to the upper house of Congress. Kansas is not rotton; but for a while a few rotton politicians "ran the machine," and brought disgrace upon the State. But the aroused feeling now prevailing all over the State proves that the Commonwealth is sound to the core. One thing is certain; a good man will be chosen, let whichever of the four or five most prominent aspirants be the man.

THE PRODUCTS AND RAILROADS.

Nothing is doing the west more harm than the hue and cry which is kept up through the press against the railroads, for not doing what it is not in human power to do, that is, to carry the crude products of the soil from a thousand to fifteen hundred miles, and still leave a remunerative profit to the producer. The sooner that kind of nonsense is stopped the better for the people of the west, however it may affect the manufacturers of the east. Here in Kansas we have a good deal of that kind of balderdash; and some of our people feel greatly wronged because they cannot have "free trade" with Europe, with which, owing to distance, it is impossible that there can be any *exchange* of commodities whatever.

By and by Colorado will be our best market, if, indeed, it is not so now. But we must multiply our industries at home, for that is better than any outside market; and eastern men of capital cannot do a better thing for themselves than to come here and look into our facilities for manufacturing many things. J. C.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Alaska Seal Company captured 96,000 seals last year.

THE penalty for using a postage stamp a second time, if discovered, is fifty dollars fine.

NEW YORK city received 50,000,000 pounds of butter and 99,713,820 pounds of cheese last year.

KENTUCKY distilleries consume 6,306 bushels of grain daily, and turn out 25,984 gallons of spirits.

THE buffalo bones which have been found on the prairies will be turned into combs and knife handles.

AN English child died from the presence of a hard lump in its stomach, caused by the milk having turned to cheese.

THE mysterious name of the "monkey wrench" was taken from its inventor, Mr. Monkey, who still lives in New Jersey.

THE records of the Land Office show that 326,680 acres of land have been disposed of in the State of Iowa during last year.

A MILWAUKEE lady had several hundred dollars worth of point lace clipped off her clothing, by an adroit thief, while she was at church.

IT is estimated that there are between two and three thousand buffalo hunters in Western Kansas, and they average about fifteen per day.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ says that "trilobites are not any more closely related to the phyllopods than to any other entomostracæ or to the isopod."

AT the Poultry Show which has just closed in Cleveland one of the exhibitors sold one fowl for $150. At that rate what would a first-class cow be worth?

THE latest whim of fashion is inflated rubber bustles. It takes a young husband with weak lungs half an hour to blow his wife up to a fashionable rotundity.

A STEER with no hair on, and a tail resembling a black snake whip, occupies a stall at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco. The papers call him one of the "attractions."

A HAWK recently flew into the pantry of a gentleman's house at North Star, Michigan, and fought the proprietor so hard that he had to summon a physician to keep from bleeding to death.

GREAT BRITAIN will raise the $14,500,000 to pay the Alabama award out of the ordinary revenues of the country during the ensuing year, and probably have a small surplus besides.

A MAINE woman ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting the other day, and won $100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, $85, left her $16 to commence the next world with.

CHILDREN ought to open their eyes when told of the enormous amount of time, material and labor that is bestowed on objects for their amusement. We see that toys worth $700,000 are imported into England alone!

THERE are so many lunatics in Virginia that all the asylums are filled. When a man goes crazy now, he is kept in jail until another lunatic dies, when he is admitted to the vacant place in the asylum.

SIX English grain laden steamers have been lost on the Atlantic ocean since last October; this terrible list of disasters being attributable to the want of sea-going qualities of most of the vessels engaged in the trade.

A YOUNG lady at Dubuque, Iowa, sets her present bull-dog on such male visitors as she does not desire to come again. The front yard looks like the floor of a tailor's shop, and the dog grows fat and saucy every day.

A CHINESE woman recently entered a police station in San Francisco, and asked for protection against a party of men, who, she said, had arranged to capture and sell her for a debt owed one of them by her husband.

A MAN on the Jason farm, near Titusville, in attempting to raise the safety-valve of his engine, accidentally knocked it off, and the rapidly escaping steam burned his arm so badly that amputation will doubtless be necessary.

THE water in the Niagara river is lower than it has been known for many years. It is at least thirty feet below high water mark. The river is a mass of ice from the beginning of the swift water, below the landing, to the falls.

FOSSIL remains of an enormous animal were found the other day in Oregon. The tusks were four feet in diameter at the base and fifteen feet long. Portions of the head show that the animal was two feet wide between the eyes.

A MAN in Walcotteville, Conn., undertook to milk his cow, one recent cold morning, with a pair of woolen mittens on. The startled animal gave him some new revelations in a-"cow"-tics by laying her dexter hind hoof alongside his ear.

THE discovery has recently been made that gun cotton will explode as readily when damp, or even saturated with water, as when dry, the only condition necessary to its explosion being its connection with a portion of the dry substance.

THE New York *Times* is entering a vigorous protest against the Catholic priests having nearly the entire religious control of the prisons, almhouses, children's nursery on Randall's Island, hospitals, and other institutions which are principally supported by Protestant tax-payers.

A KENTUCKY man, who had an arm shot off during the late war, has since then had his leg broken by a fall from a horse, his remaining hand "chawed up" by a threshing machine, one of his eyes put out by running against a fence rail, and half his ribs caved in by the kick of a mule.

THERE has been a lively discussion in the Rochester papers concerning the question as to whether fish could hear. Seth Green, the stocker and propagator, takes the negative side in the debate. Experiments lately made at the fish ponds of F. Mather, Honeoye Falls, New York, show that fish cannot hear, and that Seth Green is correct in his view of the question.

A PART of a sensational play now being produced at Syracuse, N. Y., is to shoot an apple from the head of an actress with real powder and ball, in imitation of William Tell, probably. In the first place, William Tell used a bow and arrow. In the second place there never was any William Tell; so what's the use in wasting powder and endangering lives to show how it was done?

THE Atlanta *Herald's* report of the disaster on the Macon & Western Railroad, January 2, says: "A sad incident was the father and husband sitting on the same seat for four long hours with his dead wife and children, unable to move any part of himself, being so completely fenced in, except one hand, and with this he could reach over and touch her, knowing she was dead."

A FEW days since a workman in one of the pork houses in Des Moines, happened to drop his false teeth in a trough from which several hogs were eating, and was not able to find them again. In a week they were brought to light by the knife of an operator, who was cutting up a hog for salting. The gold was slightly jammed, but no serious injury had been done them. The effect on the porker, however, has not been reported.

PERSONS who wear moustaches are often dreadfully embarrassed when eating curry or pea soup by the accumulation of the aliment upon their hirsute appendages. Such will be glad to learn that a rubber muzzle intended to obviate this inconvenience has been invented. It covers the upper and lower lips, having a slit in it to correspond with the mouth, and fastening behind the occiput with a spring.

THE Abbe Michaud has written a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*, in which he claims that the Jesuits had much to do in hurrying the late Emperor of the French into the disastrous war against Germany. It was thought that France could be victorious, Prussian Protestantism be humbled, and Austria avenged for her reverses of Sadowa, and be driven back to her inquisitorial concordat. In the meantime, the attention of the laity would be distracted from the doings of the Ecumenical Council and its manufacture of dogmas thus be carried on without criticism or opposition. Everything turned out just as the fathers did not desire.

IT appears from the recent census in India that the people owning the direct authority of the Queen number 186,037,000, and those who obey the rule of native chiefs subject to a British protectorate number 55,250,000. So that in all the Empress in Hindostan rules over 241,287,000 in India alone, *i. e.*, as the population of the world is about 1,782,000,000, not far short of one-seventh of the whole race. To these must be added the population of the British Islands, of British America, of Australasia, and of other smaller possessions, and the subjects of Victoria will then reach the very respectable total of 286,000,000. China alone beats this with about 450,000,000. Russia, which stands next below, has only about one-quarter of these figures.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, is credited with the paternity of twenty-one children.

BESIDES Beecher's $25,000 salary, he makes about as much more yearly editing and lecturing.

LOUIS BOIS, a Canadian farmer, has just baptized his thirtienth child. Twenty-six are living, and all "Bois."

PRINCE ALBERT of Prussia is to be married on the 15th of April. He is a nephew of Emperor William, and is 36 years of age.

IT is stated that Stanley received only $1,500 for his two years adventures in the interior of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone.

LUTHER LAMB, of Windsor, Me., lately celebrated his golden wedding with his third wife. He has raised a flock of fifteen Lambs.

THE late William Patterson was not related to the present Senator Patterson, but both are admitted to have been pretty badly "struck."

REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN, of Dundee, Scotland, recently married fifteen couples in ten hours. A good day's work in the "matter o' money."

THE report that the ex-Empress Carlotta is dead is untrue. She is still living, but her condition is such that her death is probable at any moment.

UPON the marriage of Mrs. Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

RICHARD SPENCER, hanged on the 8th ult., at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hung for murder.

RODNEY WRIGHT, of Vinton, Iowa, got epizootic virus on a flesh wound, and came near losing his life. He loses, however, his sense of taste and the hearing of one ear.

COMMANDER KIDDER RANDOLPH BREESE, of the United States Navy, was married, on the 23d ult., to Miss Martha Irvin Curtin, daughter of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

LAWRENCE MERSEREAU, born near New York city, died in Union, N. Y., on the 24th inst., at the ripe old age of ninety-nine. His father crossed the Delaware with Washington.

PAUL MESSANT, the French journalist, who died at Long Island City, married the daughter of Lola Montez, the Princess Eiditha Lolita, whom he had helped to escape from an Ursuline convent.

MARY MCARDLE lately died in Fenghal, Ireland, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest and kept up with her son, a frisky youth of seventy-seven.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is stated to have been very devout the last two or three years of his life, and to have attended mass every Sabbath and holy day with scrupulous care. Before his death he made confession and received absolution.

A NATIONAL penny subscription has been going on for some time in England for the benefit of John King, the first Englishman who signed the total abstinence pledge. It has just closed and amounts to $1,500. Mr. King is now old and in want.

THERE is great rejoicing in Spain over the birth of a Prince on Thursday. The happy event was celebrated by the singing of Te Deum in all the churches, the firing of salutes, and a general illumination of the city of Madrid the other night. The Prince is to be christened Louis Amadeo Fernando.

THE daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straightened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.

SENATOR BROWNLOW expresses himself like the old "Parson" when he writes to the Athens (Tenn.) *Post* from Washington, January 16, about reports of his resignation, as follows:—"I consider that I am doing my State as much service here as anybody whom the Legislature would elect as my successor, and more than one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee."

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ashland *Press* learns that some dogs got among sheep belonging to Mr. Sadler, of Milton township, that county, and killed the entire flock.

A LAW prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in any other establishment than the Children's Home is asked for.

JOHN SWISHER and wife, of Wayne township, Champaign county, aged about 45 years respectively, have both become insane from financial trouble.

MAJOR ADDISON PEARSON, President of the Ross county National Bank, and late Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F., died of apoplexy at his home in Chillicothe, Sunday night.

THE Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of Columbus, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State last week.

A STRANGER, name unknown, was brutally murdered near Shawnee, Perry county, about dark last evening, by a man named Thomas Stokle. The murderer made his escape, and the officers have failed to ascertain his whereabouts.

THE Marietta *Register* says that while Mr. Isaac Coulter, living near Cutler, was oiling his rifle it was discharged, and the ball striking a hired girl in the head, killed her instantly. The name of the young lady was Deborah Fish, and her age nineteen.

AT Dayton, on Thursday last, Charles Neele, a youth aged fourteen years, while playing on the ice of the canal, broke through, and the current at once carried him under for a distance of a hundred yards, where the body was recovered.

MR. D. PIERCE, a young man employed in the steam saw mill in Eaton, Lorain county, was killed on Monday of last week, by his clothing being caught in the belting. Before he could be rescued he was mortally injured, living only a few minutes after he was taken out.

BILL SPAYD, convicted of murder in the second degree—he killed James Mahar, in a doggery fight—sawed himself out of the Greenville jail on Thursday night. The Sheriff wants to swap $500 for him. He also made a hole to fit the escape of one Reed, a promiscuous horse thief.

AT a dance last Thursday night at Salineville, at the house of Wm. Finnegan, a young man named Peter Devine was shot in the eye, the ball penetrating his brain, causing death in about ten hours. Devine was standing outside the house at the time of the occurrence, and the shot was fired through a window from the inside.

LAST week the family of William Mink, near New Franklin, Stark county, came near being extirpated by eating of tomatoes that had been kept in an unclean, carroded tin can. All of them were sick. On Sunday one of the children had died, and the family physician thought the chances were against the recovery of two of the other children. Their sufferings were intense.

Episcopal Advice to Policemen.

The Bishop of Manchester, addressing a meeting of policemen the other day, said he was not one of those stiff starched bishops who would think there was something wrong in the purposes for which the company present were assembled that night. He understood there was a temptation placed in the way of policemen to acquire a reputation for sagacity by leading on offenders into a trap, as he might say. He did not mean to say that any of his hearers had yielded to the temptation to do anything of the kind. But he asked policemen to try to prevent, instead of merely detecting crime. They must see many young lads and lasses of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age, who were going to the bad; and was it not worth while for policemen to say a word, or to do something in a friendly manner, to hinder these lads and lasses from following their evil course? If a policeman managed to rescue a boy or girl from crime—and he (the Bishop) was sure the police sometimes had chances of doing so—he would have done something that ought to give him satisfaction for the whole of his life, and something much more blessed than the apprehension of a confirmed criminal.

Very Much Married.

A rather interesting statement was made by one of the witnesses in the Jumel case, on Monday, in New York. A Mr. P. R. G. Pery testified as to his marriage in France, with Miss Eliza Jumel Chase, the daughter of the present holder of the Jumel estate. It appeared that, to guard against trouble on account of the peculiarities of the French law, the parties were married four times: first, by the Mayor of Bordeaux; second, by a Roman Catholic priest; third, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church; and fourth, by the American Consul at Bordeaux. The ordeal lasted two days, and Mr. Pery said that when it was over he felt not only considerably fatigued, but quite sure that he "had been very much married." When asked if Mme. Jumel did not first propose this marriage to him, Mr. Pery said: "No; I did my own love-making, and proposed in *propria persona*, as every plucky young man should do."

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Legislative Programme.

A BILL TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

A New Issue of Bonds Proposed to an Unlimited Amount.

PHILADELPHIA AFTER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS MORE.

Her Total Demands to Date a Million and Three Quarters.

AN IMPORTANT BILL TO THE LUMBER DEALERS OF PITTSBURGH.

A Mass of Local Legislation for Allegheny County.

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER TO BE CREATED.

Redemption of Property Held at Sheriff's Sale for less than its Appraised Value.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 4, 1873.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company developed its legislative programme for this year by presenting to the House to-night the most extraordinary bill ever presented to the Legislature of this State. It is entitled "A bill authorizing an increase of the capital stock, the issue of bonds, and the securing of the same by mortgage." The first section authorizes the stockholders, by resolution, to increase the capital stock of the company to an unlimited amount, and to apportion and dispose of the shares in such manner, and upon such terms as the Board of Directors deem proper. It also authorizes the company to issue bonds in such amount, and payable at such time as they may appoint, said bonds to be secured by one or more mortgages on the whole or any portion of the railroad estate, real and personal, and corporate rights and deeds, franchises acquired and to be acquired by said company. The only limitation is that the bonds shall not be issued in excess of the capital stock of the company at the time of such issue, upon which issue of the capital stock there is no limitation whatever. The second section provides that the mortgages authorized by the act shall be recorded in Philadelphia, and shall be a lien on all the property of the company without further record.

The rumor current here this evening is that the unlimited increase in the capital stock and issue of bonds is to cover contingencies connected with the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA STILL CRIES FOR MORE.

Another delegation of Philadelphians came down here this morning, and appeared before the Finance and Ways and Means Committees of the two Houses this afternoon, asking for half a million from the State Treasury, to build two ice boats to aid the two boats now operated by the city in keeping the navigation of the Delaware river open from Philadelphia to the capes during the winter months. The delegation is a strong one, representing the City Councils, the Board of Trade, the Port Wardens and the Chamber of Commerce. They argued that the money, the coal, the iron, the agricultural and the petroleum interests of the State, are all interested in the free navigation of the Delaware in winter, and hence the appropriation is properly a State object. Philadelphia appropriates about $100,000 a year for this enterprise, in keeping up the two city ice boats. They want two more to accomodate the increasing business of the city, and this is allotted to the State as its share. Five hundred thousand dollars is the exact sum mentioned, and, good gentlemen of the Legislature, please hurry it up. There follows a grand burst of oratorical pyrotechnics from the Committee, all going to show what a great city Philadelphia, is and how thankful the "rural roosters" should be in being permitted to contribute their taxes to its greatness.

"Anything wanted by Philadelphia to-day," is the common way of referring to the raids that city has organized on the State Treasury. As far as heard from the demands are as follows:

Centennial Exposition	$1,000,000
Pennsylvania University	100,000
Jefferson Medical College	100,000
Ice Boats for Delaware	500,000
Grand total to date	$1,700,000

Of course, as the session progresses there will be further calls on the State for other objects. The metropolis of Pennsylvania seems to be much in the condition of a child that cannot walk alone. Its condition is very sad and pitiable. If the Philadelphians would stop the municipal stealing of which their papers and Reform Associations talk about so much, possibly they would have public money of their own to donate to local purposes, and not be compelled to fly to the State for aid on every occasion and on all sorts of pretexts.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

The Senate was engaged for a short time this morning in discussing a bill which, I judge, will greatly interest the lumber men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It is entitled "An act regulating the sale of lumber upon the Ohio river and its tributaries in this State," and was pressed by the Senators from the lumber regions. It provides that "from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for all persons having timber boards or other lumber upon the Ohio river or any of its tributaries in this State, to sell the same under *their own measurement*, or under measurements which may be made by any person or persons whom they, or they and their vendors under contract may select; any local law, usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: *provided*, that square timber shall be measured with the usual five inch hook, unless the parties shall otherwise contract."

Lumber men will appreciate the importance of this measure. It leaves the measuring of lumber entirely in the hands of the venders, any "local law, usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding." This would destroy the functions of the board and lumber measurers in Pittsburgh. The Senators urging the bill argued that their constituents of the lumber region were oppressed by what appeared to be concert of action between the lumber measurers and city dealers, which operated to their disadvantage. This is a grave charge, and was urged as a reason for passing the bill. It will go through without much doubt, although Senator Graham delayed immediate action on it in order that the lumber trade in Pittsburgh might become possessed of the facts.

PRIVATE CALENDAR IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives on reassembling this morning took up the calendar of private bills, numbering one hundred and ten charters, exemptions from taxation, and all other varieties of special and private legislation. The session was continued during the afternoon, and most of the bills disposed of. Among them were a few Allegheny county bills, of which a hurried synopsis is given below:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEE BILL.

This bill relieves the Register of the county from paying commissions on the collateral inheritance tax into the county treasury, and authorizes him to "have the same as emoluments and fees in addition to the salary now allowed to him by law." The commission is five per cent., and amounts to about five hundred dollars per annum. The bill passed.

A NUISANCE PROHIBITED.

A bill prohibiting the deposit of dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers, or in any of the tributaries thereof, within the county of Allegheny, was also passed.

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey "relating to the office of surveyor and civil engineer for the county of Allegheny," provides that within thirty days after the passage of the act, the Common Pleas Judges of Allegheny county shall appoint a Surveyor and Civil Engineer for said county, who shall hold office until January, 1874; and in November, 1873, and at the same time every third year, thereafter the nine judges shall appoint a County Surveyor and Engineer as aforesaid, to hold office for three years. He is authorized to appoint a deputy, and must give bonds in $10,000 for the lawful performance of his duties and those of his deputy. The salary of the surveyor is fixed at $2,500, and of the deputy at $1,200. The duties of the officer are set forth in the annexed sections of the bill:

SEC. 5. The said county surveyor and engineer shall have general supervision and control of the planning, letting and building of all county structures, including county bridges, when ordered by the proper authority to be built, and the care and protection of the same against damage, decay or destruction after they are built; and shall either in person or by deputy act as artist in all road and bridge views and divisions of townships where the same may be ordered by the court, and shall without other fee than his regular salary perform either in the person or by deputy all surveying whatsoever in said county where the fees prior to the passage of this act were a charge upon the county treasury; and he shall within a reasonable time after his appointment and entering upon his office, and annually thereafter before the time fixed for making the annual appropriations for county purposes, prepare or caused to be prepared full and complete lists of all the county bridges, with their location, character, condition, estimates of amounts needed for repairs, if any required, and any suggestions pertinent thereto, one copy of which shall be filed in his own office and one copy filed in the office of the Commissioners of said county. He shall also, subject to the approval of the Controller and Commissioners of said county, adopt regular printed forms for receiving proposals for letting, and prepare printed or written plans and specifications for work ordered to be done.

SEC. 6. The said surveyor and engineer shall keep his office in a building or rooms to be furnished and supplied at the expense of said county, and all necessary printing and stationery for the same shall be furnished in like manner; in which office shall be kept all plans, plots, and papers pertaining to the public improvements of said county, excepting those plans, plots, and papers which now or may hereafter be provided by law to be recorded in the recorder's office for said county, or filed of record in the office of the clerk of court of quarter sessions in said county.

This bill was sent on by the County Controller with the approval of the County Commissioners. One object of the bill is to secure a competent architect, artist and engineer to have general supervision over all county buildings. The bill passed the House.

SALARIES OF CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES.

A bill was also passed making the salaries of the criers of the respective courts of Allegheny county $1,000, and of the tipstaves $800 per annum, said salaries to be paid monthly, and in lieu of all fees.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

A bill was passed equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing the compensation of the county officers of Allegheny county, and their clerks. It provides that all salaries payable to the different officers of Allegheny county and their clerks, shall be payable monthly. The second section provides that the allowance of $2,500 to the Treasurer of the county for clerk hire shall be abolished.

KEYSTONE IRON COMPANY.

The charter of this company names John A. McKee, Samuel M. Kier, H. C. Powers, I. Vannote, and John Bailie, together with those who may become hereafter associated with them, as incorporators, to purchase and hold not more than 2,000 acres of land in Allegheny and adjoining counties, to make fire brick, to mine, prepare, purchase, transport, and sell coal, iron ore, limestone and pipe clay or any other minerals found upon their lands; also to construct roads, erect blast furnaces, and carry on a general manufacturing business. The capital stock consists of $20,000 with power to increase to $100,000. The other sections are simular to those usually found in such charters.

THE MOUNT OLIVER INCLINED PLAIN COMPANY.

A bill to amend the charter of this Company gives it power to contract to pay interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

ALLEGHENY IMPROVEMENT LAND COMPANY.

This charter confers on Alexander M. Cameron, Joseph Eaton, Dr. George W. Spencer, A. W. Erwin, James W. L. Lake, Dr. G. A. Sprecher, C. H. Love, George B. Hill and Joseph M. Gazzam the powers of a body corporate, to be known as "The Allegheny Improvement Land Company of the City of Pittsburgh," with "all the powers, duties, privileges and obligations conferred upon the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania," by act of 1868. The office of the company, however, must be in the city of Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

This act incorporates David Gregg, Joseph M. Gazzam, Wm. Wills, L. J. Blanchard, Thos. Jamison, Jackson Duncan and C. H. Paulson as the "Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company of Pittsburgh," to "exercise and enjoy all the powers and privileges vested in and conferred upon the Improvement and Corporative company" by act of May 12, 1872.

These two laws represent one of the peculiar phrases of special legislation, viz: passing laws by a mere reference to the title of former acts. It is going it blind, with a vengeance.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

The Senate this morning passed a bill authorizing the Consolidated Gas Company of the city of Pittsburgh to issue $50 bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding that which said company has the right to borrow, and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage to trustees of all the property, real and personal, now owned by the company, or which it may hereafter acquire. It is alleged this is a bill to crowd out the small stockholders. They had better take notice and secure proper guards for their interests when the bill comes up in the House.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The House to-day passed a bill "relating to sheriff's sales of real estate in the county of Allegheny, providing for the appraisement of the same before sale, and giving the right to redeem." This bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of Allegheny, if the defendant in the writ shall so require in writing to said sheriff before exposing to sale any real estate or interest therein, upon any fi. fa., lev. fa., or vend. ex., to cause the same to be appraised under oath by three disinterested freeholders of the county; the opinion of a majority of said appraisers as to the value of the land to prevail, and the said appraisement shall be signed by the said appraisers or the two concurring therein and returned by the sheriff with the execution. The said appraisers to receive as compensation the sum of three dollars each day employed by them, to be taxed and paid as costs in the case.

SEC. 2. If the real estate, so appraised, does not, when sold by the Sheriff, bring two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, the defendant or his heirs, or assigns shall have the right to redeem the same within one year from the day of sale, by paying the purchaser or his heirs or assigns the amount of his bid and interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, who, upon payment or tender thereof, shall be required to execute and deliver a deed to the defendant for the real estate so sold.

SEWICKLEY WATER WORKS.

The bill authorizing the erection of water works in Sewickley borough, the issue of borough bonds, and the levy of a special tax, was objected off the calendar, and goes over until next week.

PUTTING THE SCREWS DOWN.

The House this afternoon was stopped short in the hurried passage of special laws, by earnest appeals from Mahon of Franklin, Mitchell of Tioga, Orvis of Centre and Brockway of Columbia, showing that a number of the pending bills were in direct conflict to the Constitution, which authorizes the courts to grant the powers sought to be obtained by legislation. These gentlemen represent the best elements of the two parties in the House, and are the strongest and ablest debaters on the floor. They succeeded in stopping the passage of a certain class of bills of which there were a great number on the calendar, and to this extent did good service. When the attention of the House is brought to this species of legislation, the members are all very contrite, but it soon wears off. ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Bill Allowing the Consolidated Gas Co. to Issue Bonds.

CLERKS OF COUNTIES TO COUNT VOTES ON LOCAL OPTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, February 4, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITION.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition against the opening of roads through the property of Spetering Arms, Allegheny.

BILLS READ.

By Mr. WEAKLEY, to extend the power of the Orphans' Court, for the better protection of trust funds.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, a supplement to the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, to allow them to issue bonds to extend their work.

By Mr. GRAHAM, to incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

By Mr. WALLACE, to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

Mr RUTAN, a resolution that the Judiciary Committee frame a general law, relating to the opening and vacating of streets and alleys in cities and boroughs.

BILLS PASSED.

A supplement to the school law of the city of Pittsburgh.

Relating to school directors in new territory.

To authorize the Westmoreland Agricultural Society to borrow money.

To compel the clerks in the different counties in the commonwealth to count the votes had on local option in the general return.

AN ACT POSTPONED.

The act relating to the measurement of lumbor was postponed for the present.

HOUSE.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The private calendar, containing one hundred and fifty bills, was taken up. Considerable discussion was had on bills in which the courts had power, and many were stricken off. No Allegheny bills were stricken off, and no new bills were passed except an act relating to Sheriff's sales, giving the right to return after appraisement.

Messrs. ORR and MITCHELL made a united effort to rule off bills where courts have power.

At five o'clock, the House, after having the longest session of the season, adjourned.

The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

Resolution Preventing the State Funds from being Farmed Out.

The Woman Suffrage Question—Exemption of Household Goods from Distress or Sale for Rent—Reports from Prothonotaries, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 1873.

REPORTS FROM PROTHONOTARIES.

Reports were receive from the Prothonotaries of the counties of Pike, Cameron, Fulton and Cambria.

EXECUTIONS ON DISTRESS FOR RENT.

By Mr. M. Hall Stanton that the Committee on Revenue, Finance and Taxation be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of exempting from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, and from taxation, all household furniture, beds and bedding, and watches in actual use in any family, as well as wearing apparel, books and one pianao, melodeon or parlor organ, and that no waiver of the exemption shall hereafter be permitted in any case whatever; and that no law exempting any personal property from taxation for State, city or county purposes, shall hereafter be operative.

THE STATE FUNDS.

By Mr. Lilly, restraining the State Treasurer from farming out the funds of the Commonwealth.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Campbell presented a minority report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, as follows:

"We recommend that the question, Shall women exercise the right of suffrage? be submitted by the Convention to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, and also upon the same day therewith to those women of the Commonwealth, who upon the day of voting shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have been residents of the State one year, and in the district where they offer to vote at least sixty days prior thereto; and that if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be in the affirmative, then the word "male" as a qualification for an elector contained in Section —— of Article —— on Suffrage and Elections shall be stricken out, and women in this State shall thereafter exercise the right of suffrage, subject to the same restrictions as are placed on male voters.

[Signed] "J. H CAMPBELL,
"LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
"LEVI ROOKE."

THE REPORT ON SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair.

The following section was under consideration:

Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State for one year and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but an elector of the State who, having removed therefrom and returned thereto, and who shall have resided in the election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after having resided in the State six months; provided, no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the rights of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he became a citizen.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) moved to amend in the first line by striking out the word "male."

Mr. McAllister (Centre), chairman of the Committee, took the floor and made a lengthy speech against female suffrage and in defense of the report as it came from the committee.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) did not wish the subject decided to-day, and hoped that it would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. White (Indiana) moved to amend that "every freeman being a citizen," &c., and supported it in a few remarks.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) would vote hereafter to submit to the people of this State the question whether the women of the Commonwealth should have the right to vote.

Mr. McConnell (Allegheny) declared his conviction that the question should be given to the people of the State to decide. He would vote for woman suffrage if it was submitted to him. The subject must be settled sooner or later. If we do not do it now, our sons will in the hereafter. It must come to this at no distant day. We run no risk in trusting woman with the elective franchise, and in his portion of the State he had never witnessed an election held which would have contaminated women electors.

Mr. Mann (Potter) would vote for the precise language of the section, although he believed that there was no good reason why women should not be allowed to vote.

Mr. W. H. Smith (Allegheny) did not want two heads in each family, and believed that female suffrage would create disorder in every household. He referred to the Woodhulls and Claflins of New York, and cited them as the champions of woman suffrage. He was opposed to the whole thing as monstrous.

Mr. McMurray (Jefferson) would favor submitting the question to the people, believing that they will vote it down by an overwhelming majority, but if he thought they would adopt the proposition, he would vote against sending it down to them, and this was his position, for he was utterly opposed to females voting.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) made a few remarks, when, on motion of Judge Walker (Erie), the Committee rose, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The river rose six feet in the last twenty-four hours; eighteen feet; still rising, navigation resumed. Departed for New Orleans—Charles B. Church and Liberty No. 4. The ice is light and soft. Weather clear; thermometer 42 at 7 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—River risen 16 inches in the past 24 hours; rising slowing; 7 feet 10 inches in canal; 5 feet 10 inches in chute. Slightly cloudy; clear most of the day; mild; mercury 50 to 60; getting colder. Some ice moving, but soft and mushy. Navigation is resumed. The packets started out. Departed: Nashville, Arkansas River; Iron Mountain and barges, New Orleans; N. J. Bigley, with a tow of coal, Memphis. The Nashville carried a big trip. The Simpson Horner and John A. Wood are preparing to put their tows through the canal. Other boats here are actively getting ready to move.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 4.—Cloudy till noon; since clear and mild; mercury 52. In the last 24 hours the river has fallen 6 inches. Wind from the west. Down—Camelia, 10 P. M.; Hawkeye and barges, 1 A. M.; Messenger, 2; Quickstep, 6 P. M.; Silver Thorn, 8. Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Potomac, 1; J. D. Parker, 2, all with good trips. Business active. The Collier has got back to her barges.

CAIRO, February 4.—Arrived—Thomas Dean, New Orleans, 1 P. M; John Gilmore, Louisville, 1; Fisk, Paducah, 4; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 6. Departed—Babbage, St. Louis, 3 P. M; J. N. Kellogg, St. Louis, 4; Mary Houston, Louisville, 9. The Ohio is clear of ice. River falling. Clear and warm; mercury 54.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—River rising slowly. Weather clear and cooler than yesterday. No appearance of ice yet, but the gorge from the Illinois is expected soon.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Clear and spring-like. River falling and clear of ice. Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis; Legal Tender, White River; Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—Grand Lake, with a tow of coal; Mary Alice and Mary Forsythe, New Orleans; Desmet, St. Louis. The Grand Lake sold 65,000 bushels of coal here.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 4.—River swelling; 4½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather mild and cloudy. A general rise is expected by steamboat men. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—Down—H. S. Turner, Tom Jasper, Belfast and Natchez. Up—Indiana and Shannon. Clear and cool. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis. Departed—Joe Kinny, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 4.—In the House this morning the House bills prescribing a penalty for shipping paupers from one county to another so as to avoid their support, and a bill to give towns and villages the same power for opening and improving streets that cities now have, were reported.

In the Senate this afternoon the Senate bill to provide for uniformity in the measurement of spirituous liquors was passed.

In the House bills were introduced to allow members of Council or citizens a dollar for each meeting, and in villages fifty cents; to abolish the office of Superintendent of free turnpike roads, and place such roads in the care of township trustees.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., to-day, has been received, to the effect that the Kentucky Senate concurred in the House bill relieving the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad from the tonnage tax on freight, as provided in the original charter.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, February 4.—In the Senate a resolution was offered requesting the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the proposed Governmental purchase of the telegraph. Laid over under the rules.

—Between seven and eight o'clock Tuesday night, a meteor was seen in Cincinnati starting in the western horizon, coursing slowly to the zenith, where it was lost. It left a track resembling a silvery mist, extending far behind it, slowly falling. It was unattended by blaze or report.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Louisville Canal and Ohio River.

THE RAILROAD PATENT CAR BRAKE JOB.

Propositions Before Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2.

The Puget Sound Acquisition.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN TOUR BY THE PRESIDENT.

Caldwell's Statement in the Bribery Investigation.

Subsidized Corporations and Government Dues.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1873.

LOUISVILLE CANAL AND OHIO RIVER.

The House Commerce Committee heard a delegation to-day from Cincinnati advocating the assumption by the Government of the work on the Louisville canal, and a reduction of the tolls to five cents per ton.

The committee will prepare a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Light House Board to the Ohio river, and take up the general river and harbor appropriation bill on Thursday.

DELINQUENT NATIONAL BANKS TO BE FINED.

The House Banking and Currency Committee agreed to-day to report a bill fining national banks one per cent. on each ten days' delay on January and July payments of Treasury dues.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Credit Mobilier Committee number two, J. M. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman, has now under consideration the following three propositions: First, that Congress repeal the charter of the Union Pacific Road; second, that the Government take possession of the road; third, that Congress compel payment of the accrued interest, and also the interest as it shall become due; compelling the road to set aside five per cent. of its net earnings, as provided by the act of corporation, as a sinking fund for the redemption of its bonds when they become due, and prohibiting the company from seeking any redress in the Courts. There is no indication which of these propositions will be adopted.

SUBSIDIZED CORPORATIONS AND GOVERNMENT DUES.

The Ways and Means Committee will to-morrow vote on the Senate proposition compelling subsidized corporations to allow all dues for Government transportation to be turned to the interest account. Some curiosity is expressed as to the probable action of Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Two years ago, when corporations were released from their obligations to the Government by the House Appropriation Committee, Mr. Dawes was chairman, and acted in the interest of the roads and against the Government. Now, when the question comes before another committee, it finds Mr. Dawes at its head and, it is said, ready to do the bidding of the corporations.

THE RAILROAD PATENT CAR BRAKE JOB.

The House Patent Committee have under consideration the question of extending the Tanner patent railway car brake, so called. This is one of the biggest patent jobs before Congress and deserves to be shown up without mercy. In the first place, the parties advocating it came here in the hope that they would be able to smuggle it through the House and Senate committees, and the only information that was had of their intentions came through the newspaper correspondents. Tanner, years ago, sold the patent to a Chicago speculator by the name of Sayles, who in two suits, one against the Northwestern Railroad Company at Chicago, and one against a New York railway, had his right sustained. The profit to himself, if he can get a reissue of the patent, will be from one-half to a million dollars. The matter comes to Congress as the Batchelder brake, a form which is intended to conceal the identity of the two, and as it covers every railway in the United States with cars where the brakes are applied to both trucks simultaneously, and can be operated from either end, some idea will be conceived of its value to the speculator. The patent has already been extended one term of seven years by the Patent Office. This Batchelder claims that he has not made anything out of the invention. How much truth there is in this assertion will be perceived when it is stated that he is entitled to one-half the proceeds of Sayles' operations. That they have not yet got the money into their hands is the merest pretence, which the House Patent Committee can ascertain if it so desires.

MEMENTOES OF THE WAR.

There are 236 Union flags in the building appropriated to their preservation by the War Department, which were found in the War Department of the Government at Richmond after the evacuation by its armies. There are also 543 rebel flags, which were captured by the Union army at various points. One of them has quite a history described upon its staff, giving the names of 46 regular engagements in which it waved. It is torn into tatters, nothing scarcely except the threads remaining. Could it tell its own history, it would speak of many an accident by flood and fire, and hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach. It was the standard of Gen. Buford's regular cavalry reserve brigade, Sheridan's Corps.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Bridges, builder and architect of Chicago, at the suggestion of Gen. Van Buren, the U. S. Commissioner to the World's Fair in Vienna, called on the Commissioner of Education to confer with regard to the exhibition of an American school house at Vienna. Mr. Bridges prepared the school that was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. The result of the interview was that the Commissioners of Education will hold a meeting in this city on Thursday morning of next week, to select plans for the construction of the house it is proposed to send over.

THE PUGET SOUND ACQUISITION.

It is understood that the President will issue an order to-morrow, taking formal possession of the disputed territory at Puget's Sound. It will be remembered that there was some dispute as to the ownership of this territory between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and that the contested point was left to the decision of the German Government, which Government decided in favor of the United States; hence this step.

POSTAGE STAMP ESTIMATE.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury estimates that $10,600 worth of postage stamps will be required for that office up to June 30, 1874, by reason of the abolition of the franking privilege. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the opening of the sitting of Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, neither Ames nor John J. Blair, who were to be examined, were present. The committee, therefore, adjourned to Thursday morning, unless in the meantime the gentlemen appear, in which event there will be a special meeting. Poland this morning received a letter from Ames requesting that ex-Senator Fowler of Tennessee be examined, to show that McComb offered to let him have stock, but as McComb admitted the fact in his testimony the committee did not deem it necessary to summon Fowler. Among other things, Allen said he thought it could be clearly shown that the only money really made on any contracts was made under the Oakes Ames contract, and on this only eight or nine million dollars were made, parties in interest receiving only sixteen or seventeen per cent. They expected to realize at least twenty-five per cent. profit, which was regarded by railroad men as moderate, considering the great risk taken; that it was more hazardous than any other railroad in building in which he was ever concerned. He thought all railroad men would tell the committee that a profit of sixteen, eighteen or twenty per cent. was exceedingly moderate. The committee then took a recess.

CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Caldwell Investigation was resumed to-day. After the examination of several witnesses, Caldwell's statement was read, which is substantially as follows: In 1870 he was induced to enter into the contest for the Senate as described. He denied emphatically the statement of Clark, Anthony, Carney and Burk, that the election cost $60,000, or $70,000, or other large sum, or that he or Lem Smith, in his presence, declared he would have the seat if it cost $250,000. All the statements that he had promised or given any consideration for votes are false. The parties named are personal enemies. Carney endeavored to induce Caldwell to withdraw from the canvass, and said he would withdraw if Caldwell would pay him $15,000, or would give Caldwell twice or thrice that sum if he would withdraw. Both propositions Caldwell declined, but at a subsequent meeting accepted the first, and paid the money to Carney himself, although his friends offered to raise it. He did not agree to pay the expenses of Stevens or Clark, or their friends, on condition of receiving their support. On his way home from Topeka, after the election, Clark came to him and said, inasmuch as he (Clark) was poor and Caldwell rich, he defeated and Caldwell successful, and that as Caldwell had been elected by his influence, it was only fair that he should pay Clark's expenses. Caldwell replied that he would consider the matter. After he took his seat in the Senate, Clark came to him and asked him to secure the appointment of a friend as postmaster at Lawrence. At the same time he reminded him of the request for the payment of expenses. This reminder was repeatedly made. Finally Clark demanded fifteen hundred dollars, which he refused. Clark said Caldwell could not afford to refuse; that he would make trouble. Clark then went to Kansas and set an investigation on foot. Caldwell never stated that the Kansas Pacific Railroad agreed to share with him the expenses of the election, and had subsequently refused to do so, or that said railroad should get nothing through Congress unless the agreement was fulfilled. On the contrary, he was on the most friendly terms with the officers of the road, and one of his first acts in the Senate was the introduction of a bill drawn by them for the benefit of the road.

Caldwell then took up and denied the allegations of corruption made against him during the investigation, and said, in conclusion: I will say that I have endeavored to answer every accusation in the evidence offered tending in any way to connect me with any improper practices, or the use of corrupt means to secure my election, and I now say, generally, and upon my honor, that I never expended one dollar for the purposes of corrupting any member of the Legislature which elected me to the United States Senate. I never promised nor paid, nor authorized any one to promise to pay, money or other reward for the purpose or with the design of corruptly influencing any person in my favor. I do not hesitate to admit that I paid the usual and legitimate expenses ordinarily incurred by candidates on such occasions, and in the payment of such bills I certainly did not deem that I was guilty of corrupt or immoral acts. What indiscreet friends may have done or said during the canvass I know not, and surely should not be held responsible therefor.

This statement was not sworn to. Mr. Morton announced that if the expected witnesses and bank books arrived they would be examined, and that Caldwell would then have an opportunity to reply to any disclosures made.

Adjourned.

A DAUGHTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR PENSIONED.

Speaker Blaine, to-day, having called Mr. Davies to occupy the chair, appeared on the floor, saying he had a few minutes ago had an interview in the Speaker's room which had deeply touched him. It was with the widow of Robert C. Wood, late assistant surgeon in the United States army, and daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. She had presented a petition, which he would not have read, as it presented a state of facts that ought not to be expected, viz., that a daughter of Zachary Taylor was in need of assistance. He had assured her that he did not believe there would be a vote against the bill which he now introduced granting to Mrs. Wood a pension of fifty dollars per month, to date from the death of her husband, March 28, 1869, and it was passed by a unanimous vote.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN TOUR BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is stated that President Grant, yesterday, assured a delegation of Georgians that after the close of the session he should, in company with members of the Cabinet, make an extended Southern tour, visiting New Orleans via Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Mobile, and other places. From New Orleans he would go to Memphis, but was undecided whether he would return via Knoxville or Nashville and Louisville. He declined to state anything positive concerning the appointment of a Southerner in his Cabinet.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States, rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature, westerly to northerly winds, and very generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather; from Tennessee to Ohio and lower Michigan, northwesterly and westerly winds and generally clear weather; from Missouri to Minnesota and Lakes Superior and Michigan, westerly to southerly winds and generally clear weather.

PROBABLE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Mr. Hardgrave was found this morning, on Thirteenth street, with his throat cut in a critical manner. The man acted deliriously and attacked his wife and child. It appears that during the war he suffered the loss of property, having resided in Nelson county, Virginia, and became depressed thereby.

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to incorporate the America, China and Japan Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. They also agreed to invite the World's Statistical Congress to hold its next session in 1875 in this country.

A BILL TO PAY SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Claims have prepared a bill, which will be reported on Saturday, paying the awards of claims allowed by the Commissioners on Southern Claims. The bill embraces thirteen hundred names, and appropriates about $900,000.

CHANGING U. S. BONDS.

The Comptroller of the Currency will not hereafter change United States bonds deposited as security for circulating notes of national banks except upon the condition substituting new five per cents of the loan of July, 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Adam J. Begges, Appraiser of Merchandise at Cleveland, Ohio, and Frank Halton, Postmaster at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Frank Halton as Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

DENIAL.

General Burnside denies that he is a candidate for the command of the Marine Corps.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Eight Persons Killed.

THIRTEEN WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Special dispatches report that eight persons were killed and thirteen wounded, more or less dangerously, by a boiler explosion at Conshohocken, three miles from Norristown and thirteen miles from Philadelphia, in the foundry and rolling mills of John Wood & Brothers, yesterday afternoon at about a quarter past four o'clock. The foundry constantly employs about five hundred men. The works cover an area of eight acres, and are the largest in that section. The boiler had been examined on Saturday and implicit confidence had been placed in its reliability. Just before the fatal crash occurred, a man had examined the boiler and found the valve perfectly loose, there being but three gauges of water at the time. Six were killed outright, three of them being boys. The latter were employed in the print works, which were distant some two hundred feet from the place of the explosion. They were standing at the door of the works when the boiler burst. The names of the killed are: Wm. Hummel, Jr., W. H. Carroll, Wm. Kelley, and Wm. Barrett. The last two named died shortly after the explosion. The names of the three boys have not been ascertained, and it is feared that many of the wounded will die. The day workmen had left for their homes at the time of the explosion, and the night workmen were on their way to the foundry. There is a scene of chaotic confusion presented at the mill, half of which is in ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—At the boiler explosion at Conshohocken, one of the boys killed, James McCall, was literally cut in two.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4—Two more victims of the Conshohocken explosion, James Satterlie and Wm. Kelly, died this afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Robert Geary was reported to be dying this evening.

An inquest on the bodies was held to-day. The verdict of the jury is that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mill of J. Wood & Bro., and in the opinion of the jury, said boiler had by long and continued use become in certain parts inadequate to carry the required pressure of eighty pounds of steam.

FIRES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The building of the Globe Rolling Mill, on front street, adjoining the gass works, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. It was the property of the Globe Rolling Mill Company, of which Louis Worthington is President. It manufactured bar, boiler and sheet iron and wire. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insurance $20,000.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, February 4.—The steamship Idaho has arrived at Liverpool. The steamships City of Brussels and Silesia have arrived out, and the Denmark has arrived here.

BREST, February 4.—The steamship Ville De Paris has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 4—The steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool, has arrived.

—Mention was made yesterday of the cutting affray at Sharpsburg on Saturday night, and in which Cometius Raftis was badly stabbed. It is reported that since then Raftis has died, though we were unable last evening to learn whether or not the story was true. Russel, who was arrested on a charge of having done the cutting, was released on five thousand dollars bail.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Town Destroyed by an Earthquake in India.

BISMARCK PREPARING FOR WAR.

One Hundred Persons Frozen to Death in Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHINAMEN AS COAL MINERS.

LONDON, February 4.—The proprietors of several collieries in the South of Wales, who announce their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the places of the men on the strike, have received anonymous letters threatening assassination.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.

The weather for the past three days has been intensely cold. One hundred persons were frozen to death in that time.

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST ROBERT BOWLES.

A true bill has been found in the Criminal Court against Robert Bowles, charging him with misdemeanor in connection with certain securities deposited in the Parisian banking house of Bowles Bros. & Co. His trial is expected to take place at an early day.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

LONDON, February 4.—There has been another rise in the price of coal, which this morning sold at forty-eight shillings per ton, and during the day advanced to fifty-three shillings. Many furnaces and mills have been compelled to suspend work.

GETTING WARMER.

The excessive cold of the past few days is abating.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK PREPARING FOR WAR.

BERLIN, February 4.—Bismarck has submitted a proposition to the German Federal Council for an appropriation of forty-five million thalers for the erection and improvement of fortifications at Cologne, Koenigsberg, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Posen.

ADDITIONAL TAXES.

BERLIN, February 4.—Bismarck has submitted to the committee of the Federal Council a bill imposing taxes on transactions in stock exchanges.

ADDRESS OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO THE EMPEROR.

The Roman Catholic bishops have addressed a memorial to the Emperor protesting against the passage of the ecclesiastical bill now before the Prussian Diet.

EAST INDIA.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, February 4.—A dispatch dated Calcutta, February 4, is published to-day, stating that a town called Lehree, in the territory of Scinde, is nearly in ruins, in consequence of a terrible earthquake. The calamity came with such suddenness that escape was impossible. On the first alarm the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the streets, where many were killed by falling buildings. Upwards of five hundred persons are supposed to have perished. The earthquake was heard for many miles away. The inhabitants of Lehree, after the first convulsion was over, fled with their goods to the mountains.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF DEPUTIES OF THE EXTREME LEFT.

PARIS, January 4.—The Deputies of the Extreme Left held a meeting last night and adopted a vote of thanks to M. Chellemel and others for their spirited defence of the Republic during the debate in the Assembly on the Lyons contracts. An address was introduced expressing the sympathy of the Republican members of the Assembly with General Garibaldi, and protesting against the severe comments on his interference in the late war made by members of the Right in the same debate. The address was at once signed by seventy of the Deputies present at the meeting.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION.

PARIS, February 4.—A week's mails are now due from Spain. The *Union* newspaper says the Carlist lines extend through the northern provinces of Spain from Cape Creux to Cornuna. Don Alphonso commands the insurgents in Catalonia. Valles, one of his Generals, has entered Aragon. Ollo commands in Navarre. Rodas is at the head of the right wing of the insurgents in the Asturias and is marching on Leon, and Castile Lizarraga has command of the forces in Guipuzcoa.

The *Union* represents the Carlist cause as flourishing in numbers, arms and resources.

NEW YORK.

Frauds by the Old Board of Audit Discovered.

Probable Bribery of the Tweed Jury—Tilden on the Prosecution of the Defunct "Ring"—Ministers Opposed to Written Sermons—Greeley's Will—Excessive Verdict Set Aside—A Court Held in the Wrong Building.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1873.

PROBABLE BRIBERY OF THE TWEED JURY.

District Attorney Phelps states that he has affidavits in his possession alleging that five of the jurors in the Tweed case were approached and allowed themselves to be approached during the trial. It is further charged that the action of these jurors was governed in consequence, and that when further proof on the subject is obtained action will be taken by the District Attorney. The counsel for the prosecution say that they were powerless to prevent bad men from going on the jury, because under the new jury law they had only three challenges in a case for misdemeanor like Tweed's.

A COURT HELD IN THE WRONG BUILDING.

Counselor Howe to-day notified Judge Sutherland, now holding a branch of the Court of General Sessions in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in City Hall, that he should move all convictions obtained in this court, on the ground that the court could only be held in the brown building on Chambers street, as designated by the Common Council under the law of 1838, and where Recorder Hackett is now holding the other branch of the Court of General Sessions.

FRAUDS BY THE OLD BOARD OF AUDIT.

It is stated that the examination of the accounts of the Comptroller's office and of the different city banks, which has been in progress for some time, will show that the frauds of the old Board of Audit will amount to nearly ten million dollars. It is believed the evidence will enable the authorities to bring to account many politicians implicated. Additional frauds are reported to have been discovered in the Department of Public Works.

STREET CLEANING.

The Police Board to-day adopted resolutions placing the supervision of street cleaning under the control of the police, and making each Police Captain responsible for the condition of the streets in his precinct. Sergeants and roundsmen are required to report any neglect of duty on the part of street sweepers or cartmen. This regulation will effect a saving of $95,000 annually to the city.

THE DEFUNCT "RING."

Samuel J. Tilden publishes a very lengthy communication this morning, giving a history of the movement of the prosecution of the ring of this city. He opposes the present charter for the city now pending, and thinks it will pave the way for as great frauds as those by which Tweed's charter was in part made an instrument.

GREELEY'S WILL.

In the Greeley will proceedings yesterday the representatives of the Childrens' Aid Society declared it their purpose to insist upon their claim for ten thousand dollars. Well informed gentlemen say that the estate of Mr. Greeley is far below any estimate hitherto made.

EXCESSIVE VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Judge Robinson to-day set aside as excessive, the verdict of the Sheriff's jury awarding D. Wemyss Jobson $10,000 against United States Marshal Sharpe for ejectment from a federal building, and also struck out the complaint.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN STOKES' CASE.

Argument in the matter of a stay of proceedings in Stokes' case was closed to-day. The Judge will render a decision in a few days.

NEW TRIAL FOR ROSENZWEIG.

The new trial of Rosenzweig, the abortionist, is fixed for Friday next.

Bold Robbery.

Another bold robbery was perpetrated by experts in the art (of which an account is published elsewhere) has again been perpetrated in our midst, and the frequency of these occurrences may well startle the whole community, for no one can tell where next the blow will fail.

It seems that valuable goods as well as money are sought after by the knights of the dark lantern, and "Jimmy" and those who keep stocks of light fine goods need the same protection for them that bankers do for their money, namely, their inclosure in safes.

We are led to make these remarks from an examination of a drawing of a silk safe now being introduced in New York, Boston and other large cities, by Hall's Safe and Lock Company.

Drawings of this Safe can be seen at the Safe Store, No. 93 Smithfield street, and will no doubt be of great interest to our merchants who have for a long time needed something light, capacious, elegant in style and at small cost.

$300,000,000

United States Five Per Cent. Funded Loan.

PRINCIPAL REDEEMABLE AT PAR,

After 1st May, 1881, in U. S. Gold Coin of the Present Standard.

Interest Payable Quarterly in U. S. Gold Coin,

And Both Principal and Interest Exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal, or Local Authority,

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of United States Five-twenties as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., representing Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., and themselves, and Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., representing Messrs, BARING BROTHERS & CO., J. S. MORGAN & CO., MORTON, ROSE & CO., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States Fives of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned. Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in five-twenty bonds of any issue.

The bonds now offerred are all that remain of the $500,000,000 Five Per Cents. authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the redemption of $300,000,000 of Five-twenty Bonds, after which only Four and one-half and Four Per Cent. Bonds will remain for holders of Five-twenties declining this last opportunity to exchange for Five Per Cents. The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from first of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe. Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payments in gold will be made as follows:

FIVE PER CENT., ON APPLICATION.
FIVE PER CENT., ON ALLOTMENT.
FORTY PER CENT., MAY 1.
FIFTY PER CENT., JUNE 1.

When preferred, the deposit, upon application, may be made in Currency or any United States Bonds. Interest at five per cent. gold. per annum, will be added from February 1 to the date of the several payments. Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to February 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application. The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, on the FOURTH INST., AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE EVENING OF THE SEVENTH INST., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter. Provisional receipts (Scrip) will be given for the deposit

The Bonds will be furnished at as early date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds, or payment in full. Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess. When desired we will furnish the coin without commission, and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

APPLICATIONS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED BY

MESSRS. IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

FROM WHOM FORMS MAY BE PROCURED.

☞ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GOD IN CONSTITUTION.—A public meeting will be held in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighth street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 6th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Prof. T. R. W. SLOAN and Dr. D. METHENEY, M. D., and others. Also, to nominate delegates to attend the Convention in New York on the 26th inst.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.
REV. D. B. WILSON, Secretary. fe5:h29

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN P. PENNY, Esq., deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to
THOMAS PENNY, Administrator,
fe5:h13 w McKeesport, Pa.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES PROVOST, of East Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
fe5:h17-w Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

$200 REWARD

Will be paid for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the goods—BLACK GUIPURE and THREAD LACES and BLACK and FANCY KID GLOVES, stolen from us on TUESDAY MORNING, the 4th of February, 1873.
MACRUM & CARLISLE.
fe5:h15 27 Fifth avenue.

Notice.---Printers.

This is to give notice to persons recently in our employ—but now on a strike, that unless they may see fit to resume work by FRIDAY MORNING, 7th inst., independent of any action of the "Union," they need not at ANY FUTURE TIME ask for employment in our printing office, nor await any compliance on our part with ANY "Union" rules calculated to abridge our right of conducting our own business affairs.

This notification does not apply to such persons, as under any circumstances we must refuse their services.
fe5:h33 W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF

REESE, GRAFF & CO.,

Have this day taken into Co-partnership with them

WILLIAM WOODS.

The business will be carried on hereafter under the name and style of REESE, GRAFF & WOODS.

JACOB REESE,
MATTHEW GRAFF,
THOS. J. GRAFF,
WILLIAM WOODS.
FEBRUARY 4, 1873. fe5-h19

IN THE FIELDS AGAIN WITH PROF. GRAY.

STANDARD
BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS,
By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Professor Harvard University.

More extensively in use than all others combined. This justly celebrated series of Text Books presents the latest and most accurate Principles of Botanical Science.

HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1.12.

THE SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK.—The most thorough, practical and best adapted work for class use published. Recommended by the most eminent Professors and Teachers in the country. Price $2.50.
Lessons and Manual......$2.00
Structural Botany......3.50

Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.
Send for full descriptive circulars.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
fe5:h18:WF-cow8 138 and 140 Grand st., N.Y.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

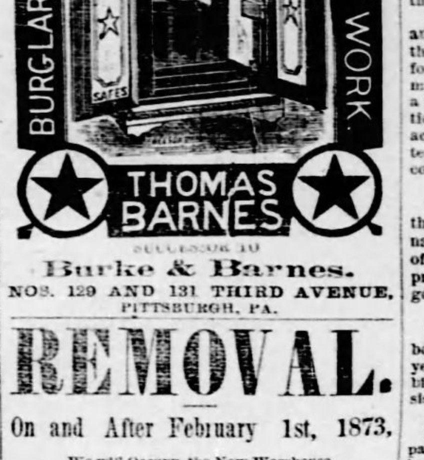
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere.



SUCCESSOR TO
Burke & Barnes.
NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval at the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, adressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

382 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum ... $10 00
Do. for 6 months ... 5 00
Do. for 3 months ... 2 50
Do. for 1 month ... 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier ... 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscription ... $1 50
Clubs of five ... 1 25
Clubs of ten ... 1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding paper.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

THE new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the first of May. Whether he will have a "May Queen" is not announced.

THE bill for refunding the cotton tax has been defeated in the House Committee of Ways and Means, which finishes it so far as this Congress is concerned. It will appear again, doubtless, at the next session, and like the Irishman's cat, will have to be killed over again.

THE epizootic has reached Nevada, where we learn that every mine but two in the neighborhood of Virginia City has been compelled to suspend work. The disease has traveled steadily but surely across the continent. We wonder if the broad Pacific will stop its march toward sunset.

THE latest rumors from the scene of the late marine disaster in the English channel are to the effect that the unknown steamer which collided and sunk the Northfleet also went to the bottom with her entire crew. Our dispatches this morning will doubtless confirm or deny the truth of this terrible rumor.

WHEN Governor Geary informed the people of Pennsylvania that seventy-five thousand children who could neither read nor write dwelt within our borders, he touched a cord in the popular heart which will yet assert itself, and prove too strong for the opponents of compulsory education. The people must be educated, if our institutions are to be perpetuated, and our liberties preserved.

WONDERS will never cease. A meeting of slaveholders has been held in Havana, Cuba, at which the question of abolition was freely discussed, and the prevailing sentiment appeared to favor the idea. The grandees wanted the slaves, on gaining their freedom, to enter into contracts for eight to twelve years' service, at from one to five dollars per month. That will do for a beginning; anything to break the ice. But the hand-writing on the wall is plainly seen, and ere long the accursed institution will disappear from the face of the earth.

A CURIOUS STORY is telegraphed from New York that some "friend" lately wrote to Stokes a letter, stating that the paper on which it was written had been saturated with a deadly poison of sufficient strength to cause death if moistened in the mouth. Stokes is said to have turned the letter over to his keepers, who will have it analized. The story, if true, is interesting in that it shows what strange methods can be resorted to in order to defeat the ends of justice by artful strategems, and that Stokes does not intend, at present at least, to destroy his own life.

ACCORDING to a statement in the New York *Tribune*, Tweed, if he shall be found guilty, can not be further punished than with a fine of $250 and imprisonment for one year. The fault is in the law punishing a misdemeanor in that State, which fixes the above penalty as the maximum. It will be a source of very general regret if this shall prove true. Tweed, the *Tribune* thinks, should have been prosecuted and convicted on twenty different indictments, and thus have received twenty years' imprisonment. In the absence of this, it thinks the trial will prove a great farce. Surely some one has blundered.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., who were charged with swindling the Government through false invoices, have escaped a trial and possible punishment by compromising the case, and paying $260,000 to the revenue. They claim that the errors arose through a misconstruction of the custom laws, and that they always held themselves liable for the additional amount of duties on their importations, in case their construction of the laws should prove erroneous. The high character of the house and the social eminence of its proprietors cause us to believe their statement true, and that no intention existed to defraud the Government.

THE Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, the newly appointed Attorney General, is a native of New York, but for many years has been a resident of this State. He is a thorough scholar, a sound lawyer and a gentleman of most unexceptionable private character. Governor Hartranft could not have made a better selection had he hunted the State over. Unless we much mistake the man, he will prove of vastly different material from any of our more recent Attorneys, and will not be used as a supple tool by any one. He is strong in his Republicanism, yet is not enough of a partisan to permit politics to blind his eyes and lead him astray on any subject. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, is in the prime of life, and resides at Honesdale, Wayne county.

THE great snow storm which has prevailed hereabouts, with more or less severity, for a week past, appears to have been general; all parts of the country above the thirty-sixth degree of latitude having been visited in that time. The trains and mails have been delayed, in some cases for whole days; ferry boats have been stormstayed for hours; navigation on some of the rivers has been interrupted; and even out on the ocean we find indications of the great storm in the fact that several of the first-class steamers are over-due. The quantity of snow that has fallen gives good cause for anxiety to those living along the banks of the rivers, as a spring flood of great magnitude is not at all improbable. Should the snow go off rapidly with rain, these fears will doubtless turn out too true, and much distress and loss of life may ensue. It is well to be on guard, for such an event is looked for by many of the weather prophets. It would be a good time also for the Street Commissioners to have the gutters overhauled and put in good order for the rush of water that the thaw will bring.

THE equitable distribution of the Geneva award is likely to find its solution in the adoption of Ben Butler's bill. This measure provides for refunding a just proportion of loss to owners of uninsured vessels and cargoes; to the officers and crews for personal property, wages and expenses incurred by reason of their being landed in foreign countries by the privateers; to the United States for vessels destroyed by cruisers, and to merchants for war premiums paid. No money is to be refunded under this bill to those who collected insurance, and none to the underwriters who took the war risk, and received the war premiums. This measure was presented by General Butler, and comes now before Congress from the Judiciary Committee of the House. It provides adequate safeguards against swindlers and speculators in claims, and reflects the sagacity and forethought of its keen-minded author. The insurers are of course opposing it, and think their losses should be paid out of the award; but the justice of this will be disputed, as they were paid for taking the risk of cruisers, and doubtless their premiums exceeded their losses from this source.

THERE are supposed to be 28,000 slaves in Porto Rico. These the Government of Spain propose to buy and set free, using the sum of 140,000,000 reals in the purchase, or $7,000,000 in our money. This will be at the rate of $250 for each slave, considered an outside price in the present condition of the slave market in that quarter. On the same terms it will require $75,000,000 to emancipate the slaves of Cuba, as they number something near 300,000. Spain has set out on a glorious mission, but grave doubts are expressed as to her ability to carry it out. Money is a thing badly needed at Madrid; and this lack of means may be the cause of the postponement of emancipation in Cuba. Besides this, a mountain of prejudice will have to be met and overcome, as the Cuban grandees are averse to freeing the slaves. The anti-slavery society of the United States, which we believe refused some time ago to disband, might find a good field for operations in the West Indies for disseminating their publications, thus educating the people up to freedom, and might also help Spain out of the financial difficulty she appears to be in.

THE following extract from the Philadelphia *Press* corroborates our view recently expressed, that the "premonition of the storm" of opposition to the adoption of the new Constitution has been made, and we regret that the *Avant Coureur* should be the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The *Press* says: "Opposition to the Constitutional Convention in advance of the conclusion of its work has already broken out. The cloud has been gathering for some time, and the little flurry that we are about to notice is only the premonition of a storm. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (which was sold some time ago) leads off, declaring that the only piece of work the Convention has yet done is that of 'tinkers,' and that the people will reject the new Constitution if the rest is so done. It believes in keeping state and national and local and town elections together; and believes that politics (by which we suppose it means parties) will always enter into elections, and control the choice of all sorts of officers. Of course all this is to be expected, and we refer to it simply as showing that it has come. *Outside of the State, and with honorable, high-toned journals*, the action of the Convention is warmly commended."

THE entire cost of the Union Pacific Railway was $114,258,585. The cost of the California end—the Central Pacific—is estimated at a figure which brings the cost of the entire line at about $240,000,000. It is further estimated by competent judges that outside, $100,000,000, or $120,000,000 at the outside, would cover the *actual* cost of building and equipping this road from Missouri to the Pacific. The difference is supposed to represent the profits of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, and other speculators, who took the contract for building the road.

The debt of the Union Pacific road is $75,000,000, and of the Central $80,000,000, both in round figures. This is covered by a first mortgage. The debt of these roads combined, due the United States for money loaned, is $55,000,000. This is a second mortgage, and the interest on it is guaranteed by the government, which so far has been compelled to pay it. The roads were to refund this interest by carrying government freight and mails; but the practice has been under authority of Congress to postpone the refunding of this interest, and the roads in the meantime have received the money on their freight bills. The argument for this has been, that the 200,000,000 acres of land, belonging to the roads, are not yet marketable, and the receipts of the lines do not meet the expenses and interest. *Congress has been lenient thus far*, and permitted the thing to go on unadjusted, but a settlement is now called for.

IN the trial of Mrs. Wharton, at Baltimore, for an attempt to murder by poison Mr. Van Ness, which has been in progress for some time, Dr. Horatio G. Wood testified as follows:

"I have made toxicology a special study, and am now engaged in preparing an elaborate work on toxicology, in connection with other branches of medicine; I am also a professor of medical botany; I have heard the testimony of Mr. Van Ness and Drs. Williams and Chew; I am fully of the opinion that the attack of Mr. Van Ness on the 19th of June was a very simple form of a natural disorder, and that no person in existence could have caused the symptoms observed; I am positive that the attack of Tuesday was not due to poison, and am equally positive that no person and no compound of poisons could have occasioned the attack of the 24th of June; the first attack could have been due to strychnia, because that could not have been administered without giving a most intense bitter taste to the vehicle through which it is conveyed."

Miss Nellie Wharton testified that "after Mr. Van Ness had partaken of claret at her mother's and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bottle was poured into a glass, which she drank, and observed nothing peculiar about the taste; when Mr. Van Ness left the house she accompanied him to the door; on her return her mother took up Mr. Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he had; neither of them experienced any ill effects."

This begins to look as though the evidence of the accused lady's guilt is based more on imagination and suspicion than on facts. If Mrs. Wharton is innocent, which we have from the first believed, she is certainly one of the worst of victims to circumstantial evidence that history gives any account of. The sudden death and illness of so many persons in her house, or immediately following a visit there, are likely to remain an unsolved mystery, until time or the pangs of a guilty conscience shall reveal the truth. We think it has been clearly proven that Mrs. Wharton is not the Borgia which a hasty judgment would have pronounced her.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has a correspondent in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, named Clarke Irvine, who gives a doleful account of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. He calls it "Jay Cooke's paradise," and evidently greatly exaggerates the picture, and thereby destroys his character for veracity. For the benefit of our Pennsylvania farmers who design emigrating "West," we publish this letter below, remarking that it presents a portraiture of "life on the prairie," which may not be in all respects strictly accurate, yet it doubtless comes near enough the actual reality to induce one to hesitate before he leaves a good farm, home and warm winter fireside under the belief that a home in the "far west" is all roses and no thorns. Read what Mr. Irvine says:

"Last winter I wrote a letter to you concerning the region of country penetrated by the North Pacific Railroad, which you published under the heading 'Jay Cooke's Land of Promise.' I wrote that letter for the purpose of setting forth the truth concerning that region, and exposing the falsehood of many statements, by interested parties, as to the mildness of the climate. I said then, as I do now, that they were guilty of a stupendous crime in inducing thousands of people to locate in that region ignorant of its fatal climate. I stated certain facts within my experience concerning the sudden storms and low temperature of its winters, the scarcity of fuel and building material. If that letter prevented any number of persons from locating there, it has doubtless saved several lives. During one storm in that region this winter, over seven hundred persons were frozen to death, with thousands of head of cattle. He will be a benefactor to his race who spreads abroad the truth respecting that climate, and he will be a true friend of that railroad company. For that country, so desirable in many respects, can not be settled in the reckless, shiftless, scattered way in which this was. Men must go there prepared with means to bid defiance to the storms, and should be taught never to expose themselves any distance from shelter during six months of the year. The terrible calamities of this winter have postponed the settlements there for at least ten years. Soon we shall hear the cry: 'Last winter was an exception; it may never happen again.' I tell you there is never a winter without just such storms; thousands of new settlers are there this winter, all ignorant of the climate; hence such wholesale destruction of life while the winter is not yet half over."

That statement of life in the Northwest is enough to deter the stoutest heart, and while we think it overstated, yet it bids all pause and reflect before leaving good old Pennsylvania, with its fine crops and accessible markets.

CHANGE IN ELECTION DAY.

AFTER a fierce contest, the Constitutional Convention has decided that hereafter the State Elections shall be held on the same day with the Congressional and Presidential Elections, viz: the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and that all City and Township Elections shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. The effect of this decision must be good in every way that one can think of. The evils which have grown out of the present system are apparent and real. The cry has always been heralded that the October Election must be carried, in order to secure success for the same party in the November contest. Now one can vote as he prefers for State officers without fear of endangering the success of the Presidential ticket. Since Congress decided that elections for Congressmen should be held in all the States on the same day in November of each alternate year, the October Election in this State was rendered unnecessary and a useless expense. The propriety of holding City Elections on a different day and at a different time of the year from the State and National contests will occur to all. It removes the municipal questions away from the national issues, and permits a fair expression on the one without interfering with the other. It will also break up the danger of slipping improper persons into office through the excitements caused by the contest over the more important offices, and draw forth a better expression of the people as to the fitness of candidates for municipal places. Philadelphia, of course, opposed the measure, and for the very reason that we have commended it for. There was one objection urged against the latter change that appeared to have some little force, and that was, that the absence of the usual excitements would tend to decrease the vote cast; but enough interest is taken generally in municipal and township affairs to draw out a fair expression of the people, and no fears need be entertained.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE CONVENTION.

We insist on fair play for the Constitutional Convention, and protest against attempts to prejudice its work in advance. It is a body of men of which every Pennsylvanian may feel a just pride, because of their marked ability and integrity. They meet in obedience to a universal call from every portion of the State, if we throw out of the count ring politicians, speculators and peculators in the public funds, and the detestable lobby of the Legislature. We know very well that the fiat has gone forth that the new Constitution must be defeated, if it interferes with the vested rights of public plunderers, or establishes a system of State administration or municipal government that will secure honesty and efficiency in the public service, and make impossible, or at least difficult, corrupt combinations of ring politicians through which the honest intentions of the people are perverted, and the functions of government usurped. It so happens that the secret reasons, such as we have indicated, for a warfare on the Convention and attempts to prejudice it with the people, constitute the essence of the reasons that have called it into being. That body is not the outgrowth of chimerical and visionary political doctors and theorists, but of the honest determination of the people of the State, irrespective of party or political considerations, that there shall be substantial reform inaugurated in the State and Municipal governments; that speculation in the public funds, or their use as an agency in political or legislative corruption, shall cease; that special legislation shall be prohibited; that there shall be some limit fixed to this piling up of municipal debt and local taxation; and that the judiciary may be made more efficient, and especially abuses corrected that have grown up in the subordinate courts of large cities.

While we protest against the effort now fairly commenced, to pass judgment upon the Constitutional Convention in advance, we do not propose the equal inconsistency of blindly indorsing its work. We shall wait until it is finished, in the meantime giving our readers every opportunity of forming a correct judgment by fair reports and reviews of its proceedings. We share with the great mass of the people of all shades of opinion, the most hopeful expectations that the Convention will meet the demand for reform that called it into being. It has now gone through the initial stage of its proceedings, and listened to a great mass of rubbish, representing some particular hobby of the individual delegates, but these have all been buried in Committee, and the Convention has now settled down to its legitimate work in the consideration of amendments that have passed the ordeal of the Standing Committees, and been reported for final action. No one with a proper appreciation of constitutional government, will cavil at the Convention for studiously and carefully considering every change proposed in the organic law. It is not an instrument that may be repealed next year, but once adopted it may mould and guide public affairs for half a century. Time is a subordinate consideration when compared with the necessity of work as near perfect as can be expected from the human understanding. The debates may be protracted—we hope not needlessly so—but the best results will be derived from the contact of strong minds in argument, and the outcome we hope will be such amendments as will reliev the State of corruption, scandal and misgovernment.

A powerful combination has been already formed to defeat the work of the Convention, on the supposition, which we hope and believe will prove correct, that it will eradicate abuses recognized and appreciated by every citizen. The men who profit by these abuses in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg are the life and soul of this conspiracy, but they are powerless themselves unless they delude the people by false pretences, or possibly steal a party name to aid them in this work. They play a skillful game, and vie with the best citizen in denunciation of special legislation and the perversion of the State funds to individual profit. That is to cover their tracks. But their work against the new Constitution, whose main features will be a correction of these evils, will still go on. A terrific storm will be made over its minor provisions, opposition to particular features will be consolidated into opposition to the whole instrument, there will be skillful appeals to localities, and ridicule of everything that can be perverted to that use. If the Convention is wise, diligent and earnest in its labors, we do not believe the conspirators will succeed in defeating the new Constitution, and maintaining the existing order of things, so dear to their hearts and pockets. They will work hard, however, to compass their ends. Already a prominent newspaper of the west has been purchased, bag and baggage, by this combination, and has broken ground against whatever the Convention has done, is doing or may do. Of course we refer to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Its mission is the defeat of the new Constitution. The bugle blast of reform no longer cheers its readers. On the contrary, it treats them to misrepresentation of the Convention and the delegates, and indulges in regular "rooster" and "pincher" flings and insinuations at men earnestly working—no matter what may be their success—for the cure of admitted great evils afflicting the State. The *Commercial* thinks the delegates "dreamers and vagarists"—not practical statesmen, like the choice spirits who annually gather in Harrisburg. "Their work," it declares, "is that of tinkers," "silly and ridiculous," and not the polished and complete product of the lobby. "No people with a gleam of intelligence will approve such an instrument," it boldly predicts, when all that the Convention has yet done is to fix a unform day for State and National elections in the Fall, and for municipal elections in the Spring, in obedience to an almost universal public sentiment.

As we stated, at the outset, we propose to judge the Convention by its work after it shall have been completed and submitted to the people. All that we ask is fair play. But, in the meantime, we shall regard it as an imperative duty to expose the tactics of the politicians and office-holders, animated by the most selfish motives, who have determined in advance on the defeat of the new Constitution, because it will interfere with certain prerogatives of theirs which have grown up as a sort of fungus in our political system.

PREPARE IN TIME.

The spring, or county elections, while not immediately near, are beginning to attract the attention of two classes of persons,—those who want office, and those who manipulate nominations with a view to the general control of political power. There are indications that the latter class will scan the field with unusual care, as they have several points to make, and will need to be in position to dictate, with absolute certainty, the course of the party during the next year. Nearly all of those who are regarded as *proteges* of the powers that be are safely esconced in profitable offices, and there will be great need for care, in order to secure from outside the circle an element sufficiently malleable for every purpose. Yet in the coming effort to defeat the amended constitution desperate work may be required. Hence movements are already being made that look to the absolute control of the county conventions, in the interest of pre-arranged candidates.

We have always contended that if the people will, at an early date, select their best men for delegates to the several conventions,—men that can neither be bamboozled nor bought, there will be an end to corrupt nominations. It is nearly impossible for the people of a large county to agree in advance who shall be their candidates for office, and hence the difficulty of sending instructed delegates to conventions. A clique can do this. They have only to get together, agree on their candidates, and send instructions to the workers in the several wards and townships in whose interest delegates are to be elected, and, often who the delegates shall be, and their ends are subserved. It may seem to many, that the only way to fight a clique, is by organizing a counter-clique. This is not necessarily the case, and it involves the very danger that is sought to be remedied,—political domination by the few, and consequent corruption. The more available and certain method is that of sending only the best men in the party as delegates to the several conventions.

Very generally the merits of the several candidates are pretty thoroughly discussed for several weeks before the conventions meet. This will afford intelligent delegates an opportunity of forming a fair opinion as to their duty, and enable them to make a proper choice. We do not say that the anti-clique candidates will always prove the best—the probabilities are they will not; but we will secure precisely what the people desire—the best men—all things considered, without reference to combinations. Some of these may have been indicated by the few in council, others may have been opposed by them; but if good men are now selected, there is one thing the people may be assured of—they will not belong to the inner circle of the dominant clique, as its crowd are now supplied with an office or two apiece, all round. Hence we may expect commendable care in their administration of official trusts.

The great need of the time is that the people shall take part in our primary meetings. The entire evil of our political system centres at that point. There are those who make it a business to look after the primaries, for they know them to be the very fountain of political power. The primaries controlled, and the conventions are easily managed. These having done their appointed work, and the whole machinery of a party can be brought to bear to compel the refractory to vote for the candidates nominated. It is in view of these facts, and because of the very unusual importance that attaches to the next election that we urge every Republican to take a part in the primary meetings. Let the candidates be the choice of the whole party, and there can be no difficulty as to the result.

THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.

Russia is ostensibly pursuing its accustomed course with the weak nations which unfortunately have come under its condemnation. Its present raid against the Khan of Khiva, for real or supposed grievances, the world is not interested enough to imagine which, will doubtless result primarily, as other similar enterprises have done, viz., in the absorption of another slice of Asiatic territory. England has put forth a feeble effort to prevent infringement of certain treaty rights between the two nations and the people of Afghanistan. To this Russia replied, without giving the real object of the enterprise against the Khan, that the territory of Afghanistan should not be invaded, nor its rights and liberties interfered with. No further attempt has been made by any power to stay the march of the Russian army eastward, and in fact so little is known of the objects of the Czar in that distant and unknown land, that England and the other powers are for the nonce entirely outwitted and helpless. Russia certainly has some object in view that is not apparent, and this very secrecy is what disturbs the equanimity of Europe. The extension of her interior lines and armies toward the English possessions in India is what disturbs the latter power, as she has hitherto enjoyed the sole right among civilized nations of dictating the policy and reaping the rewards of trade and commerce with the native population of the Indian Empire. If Russia were thought to be merely equipping an expedition to punish the insolence of the overbearing and turbulent Khan of Khiva, similar in its nature and intent to that one sent a few years ago by England to Abyssinia, what occasion would there be for interference or question as to its purpose by the latter or any other power? Jealousy of her rights and dominion over the east, and a fear that the Russian bear is drawing a little too close to her Indian mine of wealth, are the true secrets of her recent inquiries, and her weak attempt to thwart or detain the Czar by a pronounced desire to protect the neutral Territory of Afghanistan. Russia is bent on conquest, and should she succeed, her influence over all the eastern nations will be commanding, and hinder, if it will not wholly defeat, the future purposes of England, in that direction. Holding the interior line to the British possessions in the east, she will be enabled to inflict untold disaster on England in case of war with that Power. It was this fear that prompted the British Cabinet to ask Alexander what he sought in the East; and it was doubtless to hide his real intentions that induced the latter sovereign to disown any designs on Afghanistan. The establishment of an imaginary line, or neutral zone, beyond which the army of the Czar is not to go, does not help the cause of England, as all zones, all treaties and all promises made between nations in time of peace, go for naught in time of war, as England and all nations have found long ago.

Of course the ways of the wily Alexander are past finding out in advance, but the surface indications, so to speak, assuredly lead one to attach greater importance to his present enterprise than as an effort to punish the insolence of the puny and insignificant Khivan Khan. Otherwise, why does the English premier find reason to interfere with the military preparations of the Czar? The expedition will be watched with anxious eyes by the whole world, as it may turn out a move which will yet checkmate the future game of England for leading control in the Eastern Empires.

The New York *Times*, in discussing this question, is of the opinion, that besides conquest, the Czar is looking toward an outlet to the ocean through the Arabian or Indian seas. It says:

"The political and geographical necessities of Russia mean one and the same thing. Trace the long line of her southern frontier, and you have a key to the past, present, and future problems of Russian diplomacy. Denmark holds the entrance to the Baltic; Prussia debars her Muscovite neighbor from getting a port on the North Sea; Austria lies between her and the Adriatic, and she must conquer Turkey to command the Dardanelles, where a fort or two could at any time neutralize all the benefits of the few hundred miles of seaboard between the mouth of the Dnieper and the mouth of the Don. Then comes Asiatic Turkey, then the land-locked Caspian, with Persia on its southern shore, cutting off access to the Persian Gulf, and then, assuming, the ultimate conquest of Turkestan, there are Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, interposing a solid wedge of territory between Russia and the southern ocean. From that point onward to the far-distant Pacific, half a continent lies between Russia and the southern seaboard of Asia. Nicholas tried to pierce this wall of territorial adamant at its weakest point, in the Danubian Principalities, and found reason to repent his rashness. His son is driving the wedge of military possession in now as far as he dare, with the view of striking some day for Persia or Afghanistan, and so giving Russia a broad ocean outlet for products which she at present carries by many tortuous and narrow channels to the markets of the world. It is difficult to see on what grounds the usually well-informed *Independence Belge* assumes that there is no necessary divergence between the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. Keeping in view the fact that England might as well quit India at once, as allow Russia to command the coast of the Arabian Sea, it is very hard to see how they can avoid drifting into war about Persia or Afghanistan some day.

Our latest dispatches give a more serious aspect to this subject, and plainly hint, toward war, unless the Czar shall abandon, or at least modify his plans. Differences are increasing between England and Russia as the possible designs of the latter reveal themselves; and it is stated that England's position will be sustained by France, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Turkey, and Sweden. This will prove a formidable alliance, and in case Prussia remains neutral will doubtless frustrate, for the present, all schemes of the Czar looking toward Empire in the East.

POMEROY.

The contest over the United States Senatorship in Kansas has ended in the election of John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, over Samuel C. Pomeroy, the present Senator, who has held the position through two terms. The dispatches announcing the ballot also state that Pomeroy was, immediately after his defeat, arrested on a charge of bribery, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance. The specification of this charge is that he proposed and gave to State Senator York the sum of $8,000 for his vote and influence, the latter receiving part of the money—viz: $7,000—and afterwards exposing the transaction in joint session of the Legislature, where he admitted the part he had designedly and advisedly taken as a portion of the programme of Pomeroy's opponents. He paid over the entire amount to the President of the joint convention, saying: "Here are the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy." Of course in the face of such evidence of knavery, he would have been a bold man who would cast a vote for Pomeroy. Although on the night previous eighty members of the Legislature had agreed in caucus to support him, he did not receive a single vote in the joint convention, and Ingalls, as above stated, had an easy walk over the course.

The first thought that occurs to one on reading this terrible lesson of depravity, is, can it be true? The heart would naturally wish to disbelieve such crime as this, charged on one who, whatever his faults, for twelve years has manfully stood up in his place in the Senate of the United States, and courageously and ably represented a sovereign State. Nor is this all, Samuel C. Pomeroy has during that time been an avowed Christian; after officiating in the Bible classes and prayer meetings held in the metropolis. He has also been highly honored in his party with positions of trust and responsibility, requiring honesty of purpose, as well as great skill to properly discharge. Although the evidence makes a *prima facie* case of guilt, it is not conclusive, and judgment should be withheld until the accused shall be heard in his defence. He denies the whole story, his friends say, and is preparing a statement for publication. It may turn out that so desperate was the opposition of Senator York, and so hopeless were his efforts and those of his friends to compass Pomeroy's defeat, that this desperate game was determined on, hoping, through the deception to certainly defeat the enemy and elect their man. But even if this should prove true, which we hardly dare think possible, it would exhibit a case of moral depravity and devilish deceit at which the heart sickens.

There appears to be very slight grounds to hang a doubt on, and while we await a final decision, and withhold our judgment of guilt, we shall not cease to hope that time will prove the charges against Pomeroy untrue. If it does not, we shall reluctantly bid adieu to another of our idols, and set our heart firmer against a belief in the purity and honesty of mankind.

OIL AS A FUEL.

There is at least one use to which petroleum can be put, that will in a measure compensate the well-owners for the general loss to them, occasioned by the present exceedingly low price of oil. It has long since been demonstrated that for intense heat it is the best fuel that can be obtained, and furnace and mill men are advised by experts to adopt it at once instead of coal. The suggestion would be a good one, were it not for the fact that petroleum seldom remains at a fixed price for many days at a time. Should preparations to burn it be attempted by any considerable number of mill owners, the very fact of such preparation, before a single gallon of the fluctuating fluid could be so applied, would perhaps tend to largely advance the too excitable market and make oil as a fuel wholly impossible. There is, however, a good opportunity for well-owners, during the prevailing low prices to do without coal and use oil under their boilers. This is being done, we are told, in some cases. One man at Shamburg, who used forty dollars' worth of coal each day in pumping eighty barrels of oil, now does his work with ten barrels of oil as fuel, which at two dollars per barrel, the present price at the wells, is a saving of twenty dollars each day. He is also benefiting the oil market by consuming one-eighth of his own product. This plan could be adopted throughout the oil regions, where coal is high, and it would thus have a two-fold effect. But for the reasons named, and others that could be given, one of which is its supposed danger, there is not much probability of oil as a fuel coming into general use by manufacturers. If the production could be regulated or directed as the mining of coal is, and the price of oil, like that of coal, remain at or near a stationary value for any period, then indeed might there be some probability of its coming into use as a fuel. But when we see the price one day two dollars a barrel, the next day three, and advancing an additional dollar or half dollar with each additional day, as has been the case more than once, we imagine large consumers of fuel will hesitate before attempting to base any calculations on its use as a fuel. Gentlemen, stop drilling new wells, and your oil will soon become too valuable to be burned in any way except in lamps, and will command a fair market price.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 28, 1873.

THE LUZERNE CONTESTED SEATS.

The four House Committees on the Luzerne contested election cases met in joint session this morning, and it is probable the investigation will be conducted in this shape: Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, was made Chairman of the Consolidated Committee. Lewis W. Hall, Esq., represented the contestants, and Mr. Orvis, of the House, and Mr. Collins, of the Senate, the sitting members. The question of time in which the latter should put in their answer was discussed, and it was decided to give them until three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 6th of February.

RUNNING BANK ACCOUNTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning, on a bill submitted by a number of prominent Pittsburgh manufacturers to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to give and banks to hold mortgages, notes, etc. The object of the bill is to afford relief from a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State that no banking institution can hold mortgages as collateral security for notes or bills discounted, in a running bank account. The decision was rendered in a case in which a National bank was a party, but it is held to apply equally to banks operating under State laws. The proposed law makes it lawful for mining and manufacturing corporations to execute, and all banks to take and hold such mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of notes or other negotiable paper made by said companies, as the banks shall from time to time discount. The law will relieve the manufacturing and mining companies operating under general or special laws, from great embarrassments, in the transaction of their current business. Its passage is not doubted. C. W. Batchelor, Esq., is here urging the bill before the committees of the two houses.

A CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION ASKED.

A strong delegation of Philadelphians is here, comprising members of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exposition, of the City Council, and prominent citizens, headed by Hon. D. J. Morrell and Eli K. Price, to solicit financial aid from the State on behalf of the Centennial celebration. They ask the modest sum of one million of dollars, as a clear gift, to be paid over to the Centennial celebrants in sums of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in four annual installments, commencing in 1873 and ending in 1876. Philadelphia, in its municipal capacity, and outside of private subscriptions, proposes to supplement the State appropriation by a million and a half of dollars. These sums are to be applied to the construction of exposition buildings, some of which will be temporary, but will also include a permanent building for the deposit for all time to come, of revolutionary relics. I believe this is the outline of the scheme. There are no indications as to what will be its success, but as the promoters are "eminently respectable" and a good fourth of July oration can be got off on behalf of State liberality, an appropriation will probably be made, although it may not reach a million of dollars. A joint meeting of the two houses is to be held informally this evening, for the purpose of hearing the Philadelphians in advocacy of their claim on the State Treasury. They waited on Gov. Hartranft this morning, soliciting his influence.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Senator Delamater, of the Crawford district, has succeeded in getting through the Senate a bill of considerable interest to the petroleum and refining interest. It extends the provisions of the general law of 1863, (printed in the session laws of 1864,) for the formation of corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, so that it shall "include the business of storing, refining, transporting, selling and dealing generally in petroleum, and such corporations may be formed to operate in any or all these departments, as shall be indicated in their respective articles of association."

The general law of 1863, and its numerous supplements, is very liberal in its provisions for the formation of associations for all mechanical and manufacturing purposes, except that of distilling or manufacturing liquor. The associations may be formed by any number of persons, after due public notice and articles of incorporation obtained from the Auditor General's office. The extent to which stockholders are individually liable, is fully set forth in the general law, to which Senator Delamater's bill is supplementary. As stated, the bill has passed the Senate, and is now in committee of the House. Its passage will do much to stimulate associations for the conduct of the petroleum business in its various branches. Those who desire to become acquainted with the provisions of the general law will find it on page 1,109 and subsequent pages of the session laws of 1864.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1872.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—AFTER A MILLION.

Last evening there was a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly to hear the representatives of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in advocacy of State aid to that enterprise. It is now represented to be in a languishing condition, and unless the Commonwealth comes to the rescue, and infuses new life by liberal appropriations, it is admitted that the proposed grand international commemoration of 1876 will be a flat failure. The Centennial Committee is at a stand-still; they have exhausted their ingenuity and resources in an endeavor to secure subscriptions throughout the Union, but very little success has attended their labors in that respect, outside of Philadelphia. That only is considered good for three-quarters of a million of the stock, nearly the amount of the ten millions allotted to Pennsylvania. Congress required that the stock should be equally apportioned among the several States, according to population, in apprehension that it might be "gobbled up" by a few localities. The precaution was needless. Capital is not prone to seek sentimental investments, however patriotic and sentimental the sentiment. It wants its cent per cent. Philadelphia's exceptional subscriptions are not to be wondered at, for an International Exposition in that city, with its attendant crowds and increased business, must strike its people as a good investment. They will get their money back, with a large profit, indirectly if not directly.

The speeches made last night to the Legislature by the Centennial Committee were precisely such as might have been expected. The disgrace of failure to the city and State was strongly commented on. It was claimed that the State aid would be a good investment, because the Exposition would largely increase the taxable basis. Then the effect of the jubilee in renewing and intensifying American nationality was eloquently discussed by the venerable Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, supported by Colonel Walter W. Wood, of Virginia, who led his brigade gallantly on the other side, at the bloody trial by battle of Gettysburg. The flourishing condition of the State finances was urged as a reason why the million should be voted. It would not even swallow up the excess over expenditures in the State Treasury.

Such, in brief, are the reasons, presented by the Centennial Committee, in support of their call on the State for a million of dollars in four annual installments of $250,000. They propose to apply this sum, with a half million that Philadelphia promises in its municipal capacity, to the construction of the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, for the exposition, including a permanent depository, to last for all time, for the reception of the revolutionary and other historical mementoes and relics. But, even after the eloquent appeals of last night, I do not see that the proposition for State aid to the extent of a million, has any great amount of strength in the Legislature outside of the Philadelphia members. Still there is a question of State pride involved in this matter, and we would all feel it to be a disgrace should the contemplated celebration fall through. This sentiment may carry the appropriation, aided as it will be by a skillful application of outside pressure. At present, however, it has not the necessary strength.

The Philadelphia Committee last night entertained their friends at the Lochiel, with a champagne supper, the liquids and solids both having been brought with them from home, and spread out in the parlors of the hotel. The story is that the feast was made up by contributions from liquor merchants and scraps from the hotels.

WHISKY IN THE CLOAK ROOM.

Something of a breeze was created in the House this morning, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Myer, of Bradford, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be kept or drank in the hall of the House, or any rooms connected therewith. Mr. Myer, in explanation, said he did not wish to trespass on the rights of any member to use such liquors as he deemed proper, and there were plenty of places in Harrisburg outside the capitol where they could be obtained, but he thought it was about time, from information he had received, that they should be banished from the capitol building.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, explained that the liquor kept in the cloak room, immediately to the right of the Speaker's chair, had come into the possession of the page boys of the House, some of whom had got intoxicated by its use. He urged that the temptation should be kept away from the pages. There were forty or fifty places in Harrisburg where members could obtain what they wanted to drink without bringing it into the hall, and tempting young boys to their destruction.

Mr. Wolff, of Union county, made quite an earnest speech about the desecration of the hall by bringing liquor into it.

Mr. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, moved to commit the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Lost—ayes 3, nays 91. Mr. Smith seemed to think it absurd so much noise should be made about such a small matter.

Mr. Petrikin moved as an amendment that spirituous liquors shall not be indulged in, in any part of the capitol building.

The Speaker plead want of jurisdiction, and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Brockway moved an amendment "that no professional lobbyist not a member of the Legislature, shall be allowed on the floor of the House." Also ruled out of order.

The original resolution was adopted with only three negative votes—Messrs. Josephs, Porter and Smith, all of Philadelphia. Then a resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove all bottles, save those containing ink, from the cloak room. Sam Josephs next came in with a resolution for a special committee of five on the drink and diet of members, intended as a very severe thrust at the resolution taking the members' whisky out of the reach of the page boys. The "wit" was not appreciated, and the resolution was contemptuously ruled out.

It may be a good joke to some of the members to see the page boys under the influence of their whisky, but a more vile and disreputable proceeding can hardly be imagined, and this is the view all good citizens will take of it. The action of the House in excluding liquor from the hall and adjacent rooms is right, even should it make it necessary for certain members to bring in their supply in their own personal kegs.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Representatives of all the State normal schools with one exception, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and last night, at the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools. The number of institutions of this character is six, and their location, respectively, is Millerville, Lancaster county; Edinboro, Erie county; Mansfield, Tioga county; Kutztown, Berks county; Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and West Chester, Chester county. The Millersville school is the oldest, having been recognized in 1859, and the West Chester the youngest, its recognition dating back to 1871. The total number of male students admitted to these institutions is 8,866, and female students 6,186. The number of male students in them last year was 1,558, and female students 915, the Millersville school leading, having over 700. Buildings are in course of erection for four other State schools, at California, Washington county, Indiana, Indiana county, Lock Haven, Clinton county, and Shippensburg, Cumberland county. State appropriations have been made to all of these. The law of 1857 contemplated twelve State normal schools, and that number will be completed within a few years.

The meetings held yesterday were occupied in discussing the best means of increasing the usefulness of normal schools. Resolutions were adopted asking a legislative appropriation for normal schools that had not received State aid for two years. The policy of appointing two State trustees for each institution, provided for by the law of the last session, was indorsed.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1872.

THE USURY LAW.

The House took up the calendar of public bills this morning. There were five proposed laws on it against several hundred on the private calendar. The first bill taken up that Mr. Newmyer's for the repeal of all laws restricting the rates of interest, except in actions at law where the agreement does not specify the rate, when it shall be six per cent. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill with a limitation of the rate of interest to twelve per cent. Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved to reduce this figure to eight per cent. An interesting debate sprung up, in which the arguments in favor of repeal of the usury laws, familiar to every person who has studied the question, were ably presented by Messrs. Newmyer, of Allegheny, Brown, of Erie, Lawshe, of Clearfield, and some others. The proposition to limit the rate of interest to eight per cent. was advocated by Welsh, Latta, Wolfe and Mahon, with the usual stock of arguments, some of which bordered strongly on nonsense and demagoguelsm. They talked throughout as if six per cent. was the current *bona fide* price of money in the State, and the pending bill proposed to increase it to twelve. Then the changes were rung on the idea that the bill was in the interest of the rich man, the note-shavers and the speculators, and opposed to the welfare of the poor man. An immense amount of this sort of twaddle was wasted. More opposition was developed to the bill than its friends had anticipated, and the prospect for free trade in money is not very brilliant. One member opposed the bill because the usury laws had been on our statute books for a hundred and fifty years, and were therefore entitled to respect and veneration. Some disposition was manifested to advance the rate of interest to eight per cent, by those who held to the efficacy of humiliation. Without desposing of the bill, or taking a vote showing its strength, further discussion was postponed for two weeks.

TAXES ON MANUFACTURERS.

An important bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Brown, of Erie, to meet the demand which is coming in pretty strong, from all parts of the State, for the relief of incorporated manufacturing associations from special taxation. The bill and preamble are as follows:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to encourage within this Commonwealth the formation of manufacturing associations, thereby enabling men of small means to combine their capital and skill and thus assist the growth and development of the natural resources of the State, increasing its wealth and population and giving employment to labor; and

WHEREAS, The present existing enactments impose special requirements and taxation upon such associations and from which individuals and partnerships engaged in similar enterprises and business are wholely exempt; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts requiring returns or reports by manufacturing corporations of their earnings or income, or by which taxes are imposed upon such income or earnings or capital stock, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That in lieu of the bonus now reqired to be paid by such manufacturing corporations upon their capital stock, and of all office fees, there shall be paid by any such corporation before its charter shall be issued, a sum equal to twenty-five dollars upon each one hundred thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the capital stock of such corporation.

It is insisted by some that these chartered associations for manufacturing purposes are justly amenable to a higher rate of taxation than that imposed upon individuals doing business in their own name, because the individual liability of members of the associated companies applies only to the value of the amount of stock they hold, while members of private firms, engaged in the same business, are responsible for the indebtedness of their firms to the full extent of their financial ability. Thus, a man worth $50,000, puts $25,000 in a manufacturing corporation; the enterprise may prove a disastrous failure, and go down under a crushing load of debt, but he is only responsible to the extent of his stock. He can draw off with his remaining $25,000, untouched by creditors. But if he had put his first $25,000 into an ordinary business partnership, and had failed, his creditors could have swept away every cent of his fortune to satisfy their judgments. This shows the obvious advantage of doing business in a corporate capacity, and of course demonstrates that such corporations should pay liberally for the exemption of their stockholders from the individual liability imposed on private firms. Still the present taxes on corporations are oppressive and a serious impediment to the progress of the State. They should be modified, but not absolutely repealed, as some persons maintain.

LOCAL OPTION.

Two bills are now pending in the Legislature to remedy all effects and inconsistencies in the local option law, under which elections will be held in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on the third Friday in March on the question of "license" or "no license." It is the general belief that these laws or their equivalent, will pass both houses. The lobby for the repeal of the local option has not yet put in an appearance. They might as well stay at home, and save their money. Repeal cannot be carried at this session.

The Senate this morning resolved to dispense with liquid "archives," provided for the refreshment of members, and paid for by the State. The Clerk was directed to banish from the Senate chamber, and all rooms under his control, (except, of course, his hotel room), all vinous, spirituous or malt liquors.

BILLS IN PLACE.

By. Mr. HUMPHREYS: Supplement to an act incorporating the Chartiers Valley Improvement Company.

By Mr. GRAHAM: An act relating to the Sinking Fund of Allegheny county.

Also, a supplement to an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell liquor, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny, by an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny, approved April 3d, 1872; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the last said mentioned act was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement; but the same is declared to be in full force and effect as if the act of the 3d of April, 1872, had not been passed; and that the election provided for under said act of March, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Senatorial Contest.

TOPEKA, KS., January 29.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to vote for United States Senator. Long before the hour of assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people of both sexes, and standing room could not be obtained within hearing or even sight of the proceedings inside the hall.

John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon by a caucus of sixty members, as the fittest man to oppose Pomeroy. Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8,000 for his vote, $2,000 cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. York accepted the offer and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Pomeroy again by agreement, and received from him the $5,000 promised. York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket. He said, "Here is $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of this Joint Convention."

At the conclusion of York's speech, a motion was made for a recess till five P. M., to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amid great excitement. Before the Senate roll was finished it was clearly evident that Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy. The vote of the Senate stood: Ingalls, 26; Lowe, 4; Harvey, 2; York, 1. The vote in the House stood: Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clark, 2; Robinson, 1; Kingman, 1; York, 1; Blank, 1.

Ingalls was declared elected, and the Joint Convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a complaint was entered in court against Pomeroy on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday.

This evening York was arrested on a charge of bribery, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed, and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges *in toto*, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow.

THE Commissioners of Crawford county have contracted with a New Brighton firm for an iron bridge across French creek, at Mercer street, in Meadville, similar to the Dock street bridge, for the sum of $21,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

To-morrow morning the Senate Committee on Pensions will take up the bill shortening the time soldiers of the war of 1812 are required to serve to get pensions. The law now provides that sixty days' service entitles a soldier to a pension. The pending bill reduces the period to fourteen days. The committee is inclined to favor the giving of pensions to all who served in the war of 1812, regardless of the length of service.

A SPECK OF BORDER WAR.

From news received here from Minnesota, under date of St. Paul, January 23d, it would seem as though there was danger sooner or later of an armed collision between Wisconsin and Minnesota, similar to that a few years since between Ohio and Michigan on the question of the Duluth Harbor improvements. After an excited and belligerant debate on the 22d, the Minnesota Legislature nearly unanimously passed a bill making the State a party to the suit before the United States Supreme Court, now pending, denominated "Wisconsin vs. Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad," and appropriating $6,000 to aid the Governor in the defense. This, however, is merely a civil proceeding. The bellicose lies in an act which was being put through the same Legislature making it a penitentiary offense to injure or attempt to injure a certain dyke across Duluth Bay, separating the Minnesota waters from those of Wisconsin, but located entirely in Minnesota, and within the corporation limits of Duluth. This resolution on the part of Minnesota arose out of the following facts: Some two weeks since the Northern Pacific Board of Directors passed a resolution reciting that after consultation and correspondence with Governor Washburne of Wisconsin, "they looked with favor upon the proposition to agree to the removal of the dyke. The effect of this course would be to withdraw the defense in the aforesaid suit, so far as the N. P. Co. is concerned; and the Minnesotians think that no doubt the next step contemplated would be to fill up the canal entrance to the Bay harbor of Duluth, and thus ruin her for the benefit of her old but nearly extinct rival, Superior City, Wisconsin, which is now a hamlet of 500 inhabitants, while Duluth has 5,000. I learn, moreover, that Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has written, under date of January 22d, a strong letter to the President of the Northern Pacific Company, taking clear and positive grounds against the proposed action of the N. P. Co., asserting in it that it is well understood there that the purpose of Wisconsin is not only to remove the dykes, but to fill up the canal and ruin the harbor of Duluth, and regrets that the N. P. Co. should for one moment agree to any act looking in that direction, as being a breach of faith on their part to both Duluth and Minnesota. He argues that the dyke is absolutely necessary to protect the only Minnesota harbor on the lakes, and every attempt to remove it "will be resisted by the State." The letter is represented to be very strong and masterly in all respects. Manager Luce, of Duluth, and Colonel T. B. Colon, ex-Mayor, are a committee deputed by the Governor to bear his letter to New York and have a conference with the N. P. directors at their next meeting, to be held shortly. It is also said that the Governor had appointed State commissioners to come on to Washington and confer with the Minnesota delegation on Duluth harbor matters.

It is evident, from all I hear, that the Minnesotians mean fight even to the last resort. They complain that they have been abused and ill-treated in the matter grievously. They have had little or no aid from the general Government. They cut the canal through the natural breakwater of Minnesota, but at their own expense, (aided by the N. P. Co.) some $150,000. They built the dyke against their wishes at the demand of Wisconsin and Superior City, reinforced by the order of the War Department, at a cost of over $60,000 to Duluth. Then, after having done all this, Wisconsin and Superior want the dyke removed on the pretext that it interferes with the navigation of commerce in interior waters, and the dyke once destroyed, then the old Wisconsin dam will be removed; that the canal must be filled up on the allegation that it diverted a portion of the waters of the St. Louis river from discharging through their natural outlet, called "The entry," which lies over near Superior. The Minnesotians, one and all, are indignant, and threaten even the Northern Pacific if it persist in its inimical policy. To use the phraseology of one of them, "if Duluth is to be ruined, they will grasp the pillars of the temple and carry the North Pacific Co. down with them into a common ruin." I don't know exactly what they mean, but I suppose it means Congressional investigation and Minnesotians to furnish the data. If this is so, it will be the old adage again illustrated. In truth, however, the people of Minnesota are resolute about it, and in command of the Railroad to the spot of contention, would have the advantage in a border war.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1873.

SENSATION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

This has been the sensation day of the session. The House took advantage of the packed galleries and indulged in patriotic outbursts of sentiment for the old soldiers of the war of 1812 in reference to putting on the pension roll the old soldiers of 1812 who went into the rebel army. Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said: "I am willing that he should live, but his name should not be allowed on our pension rolls."

General Butler next took the floor, and the members gathered around. He told that when in command at New Orleans these old men came to him with tottering frame and feeble voices and begged piteously to keep the old sword won while under General Jackson. He allowed that privilege, for they had now the right to be wrong by shedding their blood for their country. As he finished genuine and enthusiastic applause came simultaneously from the floor and galleries.

The next sensation was the appearance before the bar of the House of Joseph P. Stewart, a professional lobbyist, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Both men are of herculean size. Stewart was charged with contempt to the House of Representatives in refusing to answer the questions of the Credit Mobilier Committee as to the deposition of $250,000, alleged to be given him to influence legislation. Those who know Stewart says he kept the money himself, and that the House lowered its dignity when it ordered his arrest. He spoke two hours, the substance of his defense being that he had answered all legitimate questions, but that he would on no account disclose any of the business relations between himself and client. The House committed him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the 4th of March, being fed in the meantime at the best House restaurant at the expense of the Government.

COTTON TAX RING SMASHED.

The almost unanimous condemnation of the cotton tax ring by the press throughout the country has smashed that organization terribly. The failure of the effort to get Perces' bill, for refunding the cotton tax, before the House for consideration last Monday, was one overwhelming defeat of the whole scheme; for it was from that particular bill that the ringleaders expected to reap all their profits. The amendment put in at a late day purporting to refund this tax to the planters, is looked upon as a very thin disguise to give the bill character. As the Ways and Means Committee have voted to go against all funding bills before it for the refund of this tax, the death knell of the cotton tax ring is sounded in the House. Should the ring attempt to get their scheme up in the Senate, it will meet with no better fate, for a careful canvas of the Senate Finance Committee shows that that body entertains about the same opinion on this question as the Ways and Means Committee.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the appointment of five Indian Supervisors to take the place of the present Indian Superintendents has created quite a flutter among those interested with Indian affairs and Indian trade. These Supervisors are to visit the agencies twice a year, and the Indian agent under the former superintendent reports to the Indian Bureau direct. This change was recommended by the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, and if adopted bids fair to create a revolution in the present system of trade and business intercourse with the Indians. Representatives of the Society of Friends, now here, say that the proposition would be a wholesome measure provided honest men are appointed Supervisors. If they are not, matters would be worse than ever before, as it is giving more power to a less number than ever before.

THE NEW LOAN NEGOTIATION.

The bonds of the new loan will not be delivered to the new syndicate in London, as heretofore, but will be given out either in New York or at the Treasury here, probably at the latter place. About four months will be occupied in getting them all into the hands of the syndicate. This action will do away with the special missions to London of Government clerks, and the officials, who under some former loans received $1.25 for every hundred bonds signed, will not get a cent for their extra labor, the Senate reporting adversely upon such a claim under the former negotiation.

THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN MINISTERS.

It has been stated that foreign ministers who have been placed over consolidated missions are drawing the pay allowed both positions previous to such consolidation. Such is not the fact according to the statements of the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Senate and House. The ministers presiding over consolidated missions draw their full salary for the position they originally represented, and one-half in addition of that paid to the minister whose office was done away with by consolidating it with another.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received an offer of $72,000 for the property on which stands the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. This has not been accepted as yet, but as soon as the bill now pending before Congress to authorize the sale of this property passes, negotiations for its sale will commence at once. Every effort is being made by Treasury officials and the representatives in the Senate and House from Pittsburgh to get it through as speedily as possible.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The bill introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, on Saturday, last creating a new judicial district, affects the 21st District of Pennsylvania which General Negley represents, and was introduced during his absence in Pittsburgh, in attendance upon his sick wife. He will oppose the measure while pending before the Senate.

THE OREGONIANS AND THE INDIANS.

The authorities of Oregon have made a request to the National Government for authority to raise quite a large number of volunteers to fight the Indians, but the request will not be complied with.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KHIVAN QUESTION.

It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question are increasing, and that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweeden are determined to support the British Government in its position.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT BAILED.

LONDON, January 29.—The Tichborne claimant entered into a recognizance in $2,000 to answer in the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of contempt for his speech at Brighton.

CANADA.

ST. ALBANS INVESTIGATION.

MONTREAL, January 29.—Mr. Cline, the Commissioner representing England's interest in the claims investigation at Washington, has returned home with the depositions of Scheller, Crown Clerk, Corter, and the Queen's counsel, McLaughlin, with the Chief of Water Police, upon matters connected with the St. Albans raid. The testimony is completely at variance with the report that said scheme was concocted in Canada, and establishes the entire ignorance of the authorities respecting the designs of the raiders.

SPAIN.

THE LATE CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, January 30.—The defeat of the Carlist force under care of Santa Cruz by General Gonzola was a greater victory than at first reported. Forty-seven insurgents were killed and over one hundred wounded.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

MADRID, January 30.—In the lower House of the Cortes yesterday a Deputy moved that the bill for the abolition of slavery be amended so as to take effect on the date of its passage, instead of four months thereafter.

RUSSIA.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 30.—Public opinion is in an excited state over accounts of atrocious cruelty perpetrated by Khivans on Russians who have fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition, and demand exemplary punishment of the Khan. The military preparations for the campaign are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force will probably number fifty thousand men. Princes and others of high rank are volunteering to accompany the army.

CUBA.

A BATTLE WITH SPANISH GUERILLAS.

HAVANA, January 29.—Official Spanish telegrams have been received, which state that the Spanish guerillas had two encounters with Tgeaclo Agramonte. The Spanish loss was two officers and eight men killed, and thirty-seven wounded. The Cuban loss was thirty-seven killed. The number wounded is unknown. Jose Moreira, Agramonte's chief of cavalry, was killed.

GERMANY.

NO MORE LARGE IRON-CLADS.

BERLIN, January 28.—The German Admiralty have decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast defenses by monitors and torpedoes.

PORTUGAL.

THE COURT IN MOURNING.

LISBON, January 28.—The Portuguese Court goes into mourning for two months, for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

ITALY.

CONVENTS TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE STATE.

ROME, January 28.—A royal decree has been promulgated whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

STATE NEWS.

ALL of Armstrong county, except Kittanning, will vote on the license question on Friday, February 28.

THERE are twenty-eight steam saw mills in Cambria county, which combined, can cut on an average 140,000 feet of lumber per day.

THE borough of Fairview offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the robber or robbers of a cigar store in that place.

THE first oil train started from Butler, Butler county, on the 15th inst., on the Butler branch of the West Penn railroad. The oil is from a well at Boydstown, seven miles from Butler.

THE Venango *Citizen* says that last week a well located on McAlevy's farm, Jackson township, Venango county, about two miles from Sunville, was completed and commenced testing and produced six barrels per day, second sand oil.

CONVER, of the Forest Press says: "Bridge gone; Hunter's loss $15,000 to $25,000; loss to Tionesta and the public incomputable; but joy ahead. Fear not, but trust in Providence and George S. Hunter, and *they* will fetch us through."

ON Saturday night, Robert Bertram and his wife, of Neshannock, on starting home from church, wrapped their child closely to protect it from the cold. Sad to relate, when its wraps were unfolded on reaching home, the poor little thing was found to be dead, having been smothered by the too great kindness of its parents.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at East Brady on Tuesday morning last. It seems that a lady was carrying a lighted lamp up stairs, when by some means the lamp exploded throwing the oil over her, setting her on fire, and also setting the house on fire. Everything in the building was consumed and the lady was so seriously burned that she cannot recover.

WM AKEN, aged about seventeen years, was so severely burned at a shanty on the Z. B. Shepard farm, over Bear Creek, on Thursday evening of last week, that he died the following day about four o'clock P. M. He had been pouring oil from a can to hurry up a fire in a stove, and, of course, the inevitable result caused his death.

A YOUNG man named Jacob Bear, a resident of Tuscarora township, was in Mifflin on last Friday with a sled and two horses. In the evening when on his way home he attempted to cross Tuscarora Creek, about a mile below McCoysville. The ice broke, and he was drowned, as were also the horses. Nothing, however, was known of the distressing circumstance until Saturday morning, when the body of the unfortunate man and the dead horses were discovered among the broken ice.

THE Titusville *Courier*: says We hear of another large well, struck within the last ten days near this city, which shows that the upper oil belt is not yet "played out" as claimed by the down the river operators. It is owned by Messrs. Bailey, Gillmore, Judd and Fisk, of this city, and is situated on the Sloan farm, between the Octave territory and the Hunter well, a couple of miles below the city. When first tested it produced a little oil, and a large quantity of water, but as the latter became exhausted the flow of oil increased, and is now producing from seventy-five to one hundred barrels per day, and is still increasing. This well, like the Hunter well on the Octave lands, is on a direct line, or belt, running from Church run across to the head of Benneboff run at Petroleum Centre.

CHERRY TREE ITEMS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
GRANT, Pa., January 25, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

We are having a long, cold, hard, winter in this part of the country. I have not seen as much snow, or done as much sleighing during the last seven years together, as this winter thus far. We have had good sleighing almost constantly for about two months. It is snowing now in good earnest, with about fifteen inches on the ground. Some of the roads are scarcely passable on account of drifts.

THE HIGH WATER.

Last week the weather was quite mild for a few days, and considerable rain fell so that most of the snow then on the ground was melted, swelling the stream greatly, breaking up the ice, taking away timber that had been piled on the margin of the Susquehanna river, ready for rafting, carrying along several bridges both on the river, and also on some of the large creeks in Indiana and Clearfield counties. Reports have reached here to the effect that there was a general break-up down among the mountains, and still farther east, resulting in heavy losses. The rise in the river being unexpected, much of the timber was not only not anchored, but also without owner's mark, so that it will be difficult to determine to whom it belongs, even if it be caught somewhere. The timbermen as well as the logmen are still working away, cutting and hauling.

TIMBERLAND

is becoming very valuable about here. There is considerable competition between the raftmen and the logmen. Several tracts have been sold this winter at almost fabulous prices, while in other cases high prices have been refused by owners. There is money to be made in this part of the country, but the great want just now is a railroad.
Yours &c. C.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, January 29.—The Mormon settlement under the auspices of Brigham Young is east of St. George, near the route of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad, and is said to promise natural advantages.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Chief Justice McKeon to-day, on a *habeas corpus*, released a convict of the Probate Court, a Mormon, but held him in heavy bail to answer before the District Court. This, according to the decisions of Judge Hawley, is a question of jurisdiction.

The Indian War in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28.—The people at Yaquina Bay, in southern Oregon, are greatly alarmed with the apprehension of Indian raids and massacres. At Elk City, women and children were taken on board the steamer Onetta for safety. The men have picketed the town, and are now building a block house. Many families left the place, and have gone to Benton county for safety.

....There are now in circulation two sets of counterfeit five dollar United States notes. The first of these bogus greenbacks is poorly engraved on tolerably good paper, and purports to be No. 9,812. The statue of "America," on the left hand side of the note, is faintly and badly executed, as is also the medallion portrait in the lower right hand corner. The line engraving on the back is indistinct, and the curved lines weak and wavering. The second counterfeit is badly printed on wretched paper, is numbered 31,720, and the engraving is exceedingly coarse and scratchy.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113½.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL estimates the saving to his department through the repeal of the franking privilege at $3,500,000. This will come through a diminished number of clerks and cheaper contracts for carrying the mails.

THE District Attorney in New York, who recently conducted the prosecution in the Tweed case, has come into possession of information that five members of the jury that tried the case were tampered with. He intends to investigate the matter further and prosecute the guilty parties. The law as it stands at present leaves him almost powerless to prevent the packing of a bribed jury.

A BERLIN newspaper intimates that possibly the German Government will encourage the Czar in his expedition toward Central Asia. Should this turn out to be so, England, it is thought, will be powerless to interfere with the enterprise. Certainly the moral support of Prussia would prove of great assistance to Alexander, and tend greatly to influence the future movements of other powers. Russia is said to be only waiting some fatally erronious move on the part of England, in order that she may then proclaim the real designs of the war against the Khan. The situation grows interesting, since portions of the German press have boldly expressed a willingness to support Russia in the event of war with England. The fact is significant in more ways than one.

THE slight increase of the public debt during the month of January, has drawn forth the bitterness of wrath from many of our cotemporaries. Their reasonings in the face of the explanation furnished are not only illogical, but unwise and foolish. They never awarded proper credit to the administration when by millions on millions the public debt was being reduced, but now, in a business exigency, when honor as a nation compelled the settlement of a debt, and consequently involved the nation considerably, our contemporaries of the opposite side send up a shout of apparent indignation against the increase of the national debt. Consistency is a jewel, but it is not worn by Democratic editors.

THE law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, forbidding the change in text books within three years, is imperfect, and ought to be overhauled. It provides that no change shall take place in a text book for three years after the same shall have been adopted in the common schools; but leaves the field open for a scramble each year over some one of the books which has been in use that length of time. It should forbid any change in any of the present text books in use, for three years, as was intended by its framers. By this means no change could take place in any book for the three ensuing years. As it is now the scramble can go on each year over some one or more books, and the evil sought to be remedied—the frequent changes—remains as much as ever. Will some of our members please take notice? In the interest of the poor, upon whom the evil falls with sad weight, the full remedy ought to be applied.

THEY are proposing to amend the charter of St. Louis, and one of the new clauses provides for the election of one-half the members of the City Council at large. It is held that proper attention to the city's best interests is withheld, in consequence of each member feeling especially called upon to look out for the interests of his own district. The members to be elected at large, it is thought, having no especial axes to grind, will be enabled to give more and better attention to the wants of the whole city. The idea is a new one; but we cannot see any great force in it, provided all the members properly comply with their oaths. The mere presentation of ordinances for street paving, gas lighting, sewerage, etc., ought not, and we think does not, interfere with the more important duties relating to the finance, police, engineering, fire, and other departments of the city. The new plan is also open to the objection that the politics of the city, as a whole, would rule in the selection of members at large, while the present system furnishes some members from both parties, owing to some wards being Democratic and some Republican.

THE visit of General Negley to the President, accompanied by the Representatives of Idaho and Montana, in reference to affairs in Utah, is looked upon as important, and has given rise to much speculation on its probable result. The views of President Grant with reference to the Mormon problem have not been withheld, and are well known to the public. He has always maintained that sooner or later the power of the Latter Day Saints would be brought into conflict with the United States authority, and that the former would be compelled to yield. He affirmed this belief in the recent interview by stating that "the final issue with Utah cannot be avoided." The President, abhorring the system which has grown up in that territory and been permitted to strengthen largely with its growth, forsees that ere long the struggle must come, and he would be prepared in time for attacking it vigorously. The recent large additions to the population of Utah, attracted there from all parts of the Union by the rich mineral deposits, may in time be sufficiently strong to outvote the Mormons, and thus peacefully solve the problem. But the probabilities are greater that Brigham Young will not let go his sceptre of power without a struggle, which will demand the interference of the military power of the nation. Perhaps, the sooner this struggle comes the better.

THE various propositions pending at Harrisburg to vote away the people's money in aid of sundry enterprises, will, we trust, be carefully weighed in the balance of resources and expenses first; and second, in that of justice, before they, or any of them, are finally adopted. It is pretty well ascertained that a bill will be passed lopping off portions of the revenue at this session, and, this being done, it will be necessary to make a careful estimate of results before additional expenses or outlays are ordered. Next in importance to this inquiry will be to ascertain if the proposed donations are the most fitting ones that can be made, and if there are not other charitable institutions in the State needing assistance at present. Philadelphians are not proverbially modest, and they frequently ask for things which it would not be right to give them. They have a way of "putting things" which is taking to the average legislative mind, and, without reflection, their demands upon the public purse are apt to be favorably acted on. But Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania by any means, if it does hold the bulk of the State's brass (and gold, too, possibly); and in giving heed to its suggestions of the eminent propriety of building up the city of Quakers, and rejuvenating its languishing institutions, it would be well to bear in mind that the city of iron, and the cities of oil, and sundry other places, have also an existence, and a place where surplus revenues might be safely and wisely left. We are more modest out this way than our brethren of the City of Brotherly Love, and whilst not wishing to impoverish them, nor withhold a jot or tittle that is their just due, we humbly ask that they limit their demands upon the funds of the State, to an amount something less than the "unexpended balance," as otherwise the office of State Treasurer might become vacant because profitless. Gentlemen, members of the General Assembly, pause, we beg of you. Let not Philadelphia bring upon us this calamity.

AMERICANS are proverbial for their use of tobacco, in some form or other. At the age of seventeen and afterwards, the males of this country almost uniformly indulge in the use of the weed, either gloriously flourishing a long nine or a fragrant Havana between their fingers, or become addicted to the more deleterious habit of chewing "fine cut" or "pig tail." We do not see that frequent lectures from *pater familias*, or from the old fogy professors, have much reformatory effect upon the youth, and so the habit is allowed to grow and fasten itself upon them until it becomes almost as much a necessity as their food or exercise. Doctors differ as to the effects of tobacco on the physical constitution, some holding that it impairs health, vitiates appetite, and leads to early death; while others, equally eminent, entertain opposite convictions. This being so, we suppose the use of tobacco will not diminish, but the habit has no right to impose its disagreeable influences on the mass of people who frequent public places. It is very unpleasant for one who is not addicted to the use of tobacco to be compelled to live in a murky atmosphere of disgusting cigar smoke which one sometimes finds in the railway cars, hotel saloons and reading rooms, as well as upon the streets. Smokers should not inflict this sickening perfume on those whose organisms will not stand it, and should have a decent respect for the stomachs and lungs of anti-tobacco advocates. The ladies are perhaps the greatest sufferers from this habit, and their rights to the streets and to a pure atmosphere are certainly worth looking after. We have frequently seen members of this suffering class cross the street in order to get away from the terrible fumes of some ancient pipe, black and strong from age, and in their name we protest against the practice. If men and boys must smoke, let them not destroy the pleasure of those around them, who have a right to free air, unpolluted with the sickening perfumes of tobacco. The habit of smoking on the streets is a selfish one, an outrage on the finer sensibilities of the weaker sex, and ought to be prevented if possible.

THE LAW REGULATING THE RATE OF INTEREST.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the financial column of the GAZETTE, it is often alleged that it would be as absurd to fix by law the prices of real or personal property as the rate of interest; that money is but an article of merchandize and its market value is to be determined by the law of supply and demand. In this view I cannot concur. Gold and silver are marketable commodities, but gold and silver *coins* are a very different thing. They have been made by Government the *medium* by which all exchanges are made. A. has lumber and wants to exchange it for iron. B. has brick and wants the lumber. C. desires the brick, but has no iron to exchange for it. The necessities of society then demand a medium by which all these exchanges can be readily made. Money, therefore, is not a market commodity, but an instrument by which marketable commodities are exchanged and debts are paid. It is created by Government for this sole purpose, and no citizen has any right to use it for any other object, or to destroy it, or to counterfeit it.

If we follow out in our thoughts why debts are paid in coin and not in a marketable commodity, it will be seen that facility of exchanges is the base of borrowing money and repaying it, or liquidating a debt.

Money, then, is not merely an individual property. The whole community has an interest in it. If individuals, as do the Wall street operators oftentimes, collect it, and withhold it from its purposed use, it is a crime against society, for such acts interrupt the exchanges of society.

Again, as the industrial pursuits of society require the contraction of debts by which the net gains of one individual, who can no longer engage in active labor, may aid another person who has vigor and skill, but not the requisite capital, banks and other loaning institutions become necessities. They become money centers. But this fact does not invest them with any more power over the money of the community than was possessed by an individual. To withhold their money for speculation is a crime; to observe caution, especially when either the individual borrower or the community generally, are making injudicious investments, so that the banks themselves, their depositors, the borrower and the community may not be plunged in ruin, is the right and the duty of banks.

From many causes, well laid plans of industrial enterprises often encounter difficulties, or the energies of the community, like ambition, overleap themselves, and money, to meet debts, becomes in the greatest demand, whilst marketable commodities find no sale from which the money to pay debts was expected to be realized. Human nature, especially bank nature, cannot withstand the temptation to grow rich from this temporary check in business. Money lenders can add greatly to the stringency by withholding either new loans, or extending old ones. The rate of interest, like Northwest Common, quickly advances, and hoping for speedy relief, Antonio gives his bond to Shylock.

This is the reason why Government, in so many ways, guards the money it has created for all, against the acts of individuals, and especially by a limitation of the rate of interest. What that rate should be is a question of policy; a too low rate leads to a violation of the law, both by the lender and the borrower. It should be a just remuneration for the *use* of money, not its *risks*, for that is a wide-open door to wrong; not for any particular time or circumstances, but what a legitimate business generally may indicate as a fair rate. The money lender is entitled to share in the prosperity of the community; he has no right morally, he should have none legally, to grow rich upon its misfortunes.

L. B.

USURY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your article in Saturday's paper, on the Usury Laws appears to be a little mixed up. You say there was a period in the history of the world when the people asked for protection from the merciless extortion practiced by the money lenders, but that time has surely gone by forever.

Now, I would wish it had gone by, but I think the inkling for high rates of interest have reached three-fold. The national banks, emanating from the highest authority of the nation, are furnished with a circulating currency, for which the Government pays them six per cent., by way of a compliment to have them take it, then by way of another compliment to the people, the money lenders loan it at from ten to fifteen per cent., making a gain of 15 or 20 per cent.; with this they are not satisfied they want the last pound of flesh. If this can be done in the face of the legal interest laws, why should the Legislature meddle with it at all? The law was enacted to answer some good purpose, so let it remain for the benefit of the money lenders. You say if the borrowers don't pay at the end of the time, the lenders can resort to the law for protection, and receive six per cent. for the over time. Certainly this is very cheering to the money lender. And again you ask, "what are the laws limiting the rate of interest for?" I think I can tell you. They were enacted to protect the poor man; but it does appear that the lender take advantage of it also, when he goes to law to collect a claim.

Again you say the Legislature might as well leave the limit at six per cent., as for any practical effect it can have on the people. This is a very correct view of the whole matter, and I will not try to change this last conclusion. Likewise, you say money in spite of all law, will continue to bring just what it is worth, and that value will admit of no restriction, &c. Now in view of this idea, I would suggest for those who favor a high rate of interest, that this Legislature pass a law making the rate of interest free, for those who loan on *single name paper*; this would place the parties on an equal footing, "dog eat dog."

When well meaning people offer paper well secured, either by money or collaterals, they ought to receive a loan at a less rate of interest, to be fixed by the same law. In business circles merchants are rated No. 1, 2, 3 and A No. 1. So it ought to be with money lenders, and charge rates of interest accordingly.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

McKEESPORT, PA.

Radid Growth of the Town—The Buildings Erected Last Year—Improvements Everywhere—New Enterprises Under Way—A Few Words About the Bridge—Growth and Enterprise of McKeesport.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The rapid growth, improvement and real prosperity of our town is the subject of much gratification to all those who have the advancement and welfare of the place at heart. During the past two years a new and commendable spirit has taken possession of our citizens; instead of the do-nothing, stand still, and dormant existence which characterized the people and predominated here during the decade preceding the year 1871, a new life seems to have been awakened and the spirit of progress is all but universal. During the year 1871, between fifty and sixty dwelling houses were built, and during the year just closed over one hundred good and substantial homesteads were erected at an average cost including lot of twenty-five hundred dollars, making in the aggregate an investment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a pretty good exhibit for a town of thirty-five hundred inhabitants, especially when it is taken into consideration that ninety-five per cent. of the outlay has been made by mechanics and laborers. This gratifying state of affairs is attributable more particularly to the admirable manner in which the affairs of the McKeesport Mutual Building and Loan Association have been managed since it has been in operation, something over two years. During the last year the manufacturing interest of the place was considerably augmented by the erection of the new forge and other additions made to the extensive rolling mill of the Messrs. W. D. Wood & Co., which gave employment to about seventy five or eighty more men than formerly.

The erection of the National Tube Works in our midst is another cause of gratification, giving, as it does, employment to from three hundred and fifty to four hundred hands. Considering the above enumeration you will readily see that we have a tolerable good reason for feeling somewhat elated at the evident prosperity of our town.

At the same ratio with which our manufactures, commerce and trade increase, so also does our wants multiply, so as to accommodate it. In the days gone-by when we were satisfied to lay as it were in a "Rip Van Winkle" state, our wants were few and simple, and easily supplied, but now since we have started in the race of progress it is different; we need a great many things not thought of in our former condition. Among other things which the new order of things has made necessary are the opening of new streets, widening and improving old avenues, the improving of the old and constructing of new wharves, the erection of gas and water works; some of these have been accomplished and the others will follow. In addition to the Building and Loan Association mentioned above, and in consequence of the great success attending its operations, another one has just been commenced. A charter has been applied for, officers have been elected and the initiation fee paid in. Its title is the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport. The officers are all men of sterling integrity and business talent of the highest order.

We have also a banking institution in the town, doing a safe and prosperous business, under the name and style of the Commercial Bank of McKeesport. And now we are about to establish an insurance company in the borough.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE YOUGHIOGHENY.

Of all the improvements accomplished or in contemplation there is not one of more importance or of more pressing necessity than the contemplated bridge across the Youghiogheny River at this point. The rapid growth and expansion of the town imperatively demand other facilities than a ferry boat at this point as a means of crossing the river. The large and growing business between the town and the adjacent country beyond the "Yough," in a measure forces our people to provide other than the present unreliable and slow mode of transit, and for that purpose the Legislature was asked to grant a charter to build a bridge to span the river. A charter was granted, encumbered, however, (at the instance of a few interested parties) with provisions and restrictions which practically nullified the project for which it was granted, and the consequence is, a bitter and vindictive feeling is engendered against those who have been instrumental in retarding this much needed improvement. The people of McKeesport, or at least nine-tenths of them, look at the opposition to their bridge as a piece of spite work, in view of the fact well known to them, that the Connellsville Railroad Company has a charter in their possession granting them the privilege of building a bridge across the Youghiogheny river at or near McKeesport, as it would suit their convenience, with the only provision that it should be at the heighth of 40 feet above low water mark; there is nothing said where the piers should be located, or at what distance from one another. Then why, we ask, should we be compelled to raise our structure 20 feet higher than the railroad bridge, which is likely at an early day to be erected within a hundred yards of ours. If there were any real necessity that the bridge should be placed at that elevation so as not to obstruct navigation, then we would have no room to complain; we would cheerfully comply with any real or reasonable provision imposed rather than place any impediment to the free navigation of the river. The cry of the opponents of the bridge that it would be too low at forty feet has no foundation, in fact; their fears are more imaginary than real. How is it that we are discriminated against in this manner? Are the rights of the people not as sacred in the sight of our legislators as those of corporations? The manner they are treating us in connection with this bridge affair is leading us to think that they have more than one mode of legislation on questions of identical character. Another instance to show the different treatment which the people get and that which wealthy corporators receive at the hands of our representatives; some two or three years ago, when one of our coal merchant princes was a representative at Harrisburg, and also a director in the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad, he procured an open charter granting the privilege to the company above mentioned, to build a bridge or bridges when, where and how it suited them, across the Monongahela and its tributaries, without any restrictions as to height of piers, or their location in any of the streams named in the bill. Now when we consider the liberality extended to railroad companies in these matters the burdensome conditions imposed upon us are wanton and monstrously oppressive. This bridge has become a real necessity in order to accommodate the wants of our people. Our wealthy men are few in number, and those of them that are disposed to invest their capital in erecting a bridge are still less; but there are sufficient of them who would undertake the project if they are allowed to build it at a cost which would insure to them a reasonable per centage on the capital invested; otherwise they will have nothing to do with the project at all. So, Messrs. Legislators, if you have any regard for the wishes of the people of McKeesport in this matter you will amend your bill so as to enable the bridge to be erected. Depend upon it, if you will defer to the wishes of the friends of the bridge, you will, by so doing, (any representation to the contrary notwithstanding) be subserving both the interests and the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of McKeesport, who are so deeply and anxiously concerned for the success of the bridge project.

PHIL.

UP THE RIVER.

Changes Wrought by Railroads—Clustering Towns Along the Allegheny—A Trip Up the Allegheny—The Town of Emlenton—Its Prosperity—Church Dedication—Notes of Progress—A Word for the "Allegheny Valley."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Railroads work marvellous transformations. There was a day when it was supposed that, in order to success, a railroad must pass through a densely populated region, in addition to having large cities or towns as initial and terminal points. It was not then known that railroads are gatherers of population—that men flock to the line of a great thoroughfare as grass and flowers gather on the banks of a river.

Illustrations of this fact can be seen to-day in almost any section of the country. Less than twenty years ago the possibility of sustaining a railroad along the Allegheny river was an unsolved problem. A few affirmed but the many doubted. The population was sparse, and the near proximity of the hills to the river seemed to render impossible the aggregation of large communities along the route. Facts, however, often upset theories. The construction of the road, affording, as it did, facilities for trade and travel, soon drew population, and towns are springing up as if by magic. Hillsides are supplementing the deficiency of level surface, and towns are seen in almost every curve of the river, growing constantly from the margin of the stream to the summit of the hill. It is hardly a figure of speech to say that the occupants of one tier can look down through the chimneys into the kitchens of the next lower, or, by looking up through their own chimneys, can see the cows coming home over the crests of the neighboring hills. The fact is made patent to every man who travels along the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the impression deepens each succeeding day, that the population is growing, and the future of the Allegheny Valley Railroad an assured success. One of the notable instances of the change wrought is seen at Emlenton, which from a few houses, a stopping place for years, of the occasional steamer, which, in times of high water, ascended the swollen river, or of the raftsmen, as they took advantage of the flood to descend, is rapidly growing into a good sized town. Large storerooms indicate the growth of trade, and comfortable, and even costly residences the thrift of the tradesmen. Among the more recent improvements is a new M. E. church, commenced in June last and completed last week. The opening services were commenced on Saturday evening last, and continued Sabbath morning and evening, in the presence of large congregations. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, and the Saturday and Sabbath morning sermons by Rev. A. N. Craft, of Fredonia, New York. The different sermons were entered into with great zest and heartily enjoyed by the thronged audiences. The church edifice is fifty-six feet in length, by thirty-three feet in width, and two stories in heighth. The audience room is tastefully fitted up, well carpeted, and quite attractive. The windows are of stained glass. The cost was upwards of five thousand dollars, three thousand of which remained unpaid on the day of dedication. Grave doubts were entertained as to the possibility of providing for the liquidation of the debt, as the membership numbers only some forty, and is not financially strong. They had "a mind to work," and a heart to give, and their efforts were nobly seconded by the citizens. In answer to the appeal made, *a little upwards of five thousand dollars* was contributed, enough to meet all present liabilities, and to make such improvements as the Board of Trustees may deem advisable. Much of the credit is due to Rev. M. V. Troy, under whose pastorate the work was commenced, and to Rev. N. D. Fay, under whom the enterprise was carried to a successful issue. They were most nobly assisted by Messrs. James Bennett, Dr. John Hamilton, C. C. Middleton, Joseph Hamilton, J. H. Heasley, J. A. Boozel, J. M. Wick, W. Middleton, W. J. McCullough, Peter King and others. The people did themselves great honor by their noble liberality.

Under the able management of Colonel William Phillips, the President, and J. J. Lawrence, Esq., the General Manager, the Allegheny Valley Railroad is rapidly taking rank among the important and best managed roads in the country. The company now own and have in course of construction, in addition to the original line from Pittsburgh to Oil City: the "Oil Creek," from Oil City to Corry; the "Allegheny River," from Oil City to Irvington; the "Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh," from Corry to Brocton, and the "Bennett's Branch," from the mouth of the Redbank to Driftwood. To these are to be added the "Pine Creek Branch," ten miles this side of Pittsburgh, and the road from Brady's Bend to the coal and oil fields of Butler county. The road has done much to develop the resources of Western Pennsylvania, and enrich Pittsburgh, and in the hands of its clear-headed and far-seeing managers, promises much for the future.

EMLENTON.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN school girls in Rome are accused of flirting with handsome Cardinals.

SENATOR SUMNER says that we eat more oysters than all the rest of the world put together.

A WOMAN in Birmingham, England, was lately fined $200 for giving a good character to a bad servant.

A MAN in Kentucky has been married four times, each time having been married by the same minister, in the same house, to four sisters of the same family.

THE people of Switzerland have been overrun with mice of late. The champion catcher has bagged 11,381 of these little pests, for which he has been awarded $342.

THE St. Paul *Dispatch* reports that £40,000 has been left by Elizabeth Illingworth, of England, to William Illingworth, a St. Paul watchmaker, who recently died without knowing the fortune in store for him.

THERE is a bible nearly one hundred years old in the railroad depot at Salem, Mass. It is two feet square, and was the gift of an old gentleman who wished it be "placed where it would do the most good."

SAN FRANCISCO had twenty-six murders last year. Of the persons committing these crimes two were sent to the State Prison for life, four for a term of years, eight were acquitted, and the others are awaiting trial.

A MAN and a woman have died recently in North Falmouth, Massachusetts, from the result of vaccination. The former's arm began to swell in four hours from the time of vaccination; in twenty hours he became delirious, and within a week he died.

A LADY whose ample charms weigh upwards of 300 pounds, sued a man in Connecticut for breach of promise. The court, however, thought the case came within the meaning of the act for abating excessive attachments, and so charged the jury, who found for the defendant.

A SPICY scandal agitates the commercial circles of Portland, Me. Three of the most respectable merchants of that city have been detected in smuggling nutmegs and ardent spirits. The latter were taken out of bond in Boston, carried about on the sea awhile, then landed on Long Island, and thence conveyed to Portland.

THE receipts from Prof. Tyndall's lectures in this country are to be distributed as follows: The sum of $1,500 is to go the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, $500 to the Yale Scientific Club, and $15,00 to a Committee as a trust fund for the education of one or two young men for the scientific career. The gift to Yale is to found a Tyndall prize in the Sheffield school.

IT is reported that 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of Australian gold, recently coined at the French mint, has been found so brittle that the pieces coined from this gold may readily be broken, and it is therefore found necessary to remelt them and toughen the metal. The brittleness is attributed to the presence of a small proportion of antimony and arsenic.

TWO "highly respectable" young ladies in Richmond, Va., have been sent to jail for seven days for the offense of stealing from a hair-dresser's shop "a quantity of human hair"—ten dollars' worth, in fact. The frightful arrangements for the human head at present so much in fashion are answerable for the temptation to which these two highly respectable virgins succumbed.

ABOUT the cheekiest operation on record has just been brought to light at Auburn, Maine, where two Lewiston girls have been camping for ten days in the house of a gentleman who is spending the winter in New York. They entered through a stable, and so skillfully obliterated their tracks that for more than a week they sat in purple and fine linen from the wardrobe, and cooked the finest tit-bits from the well filled larder without detection. The chance visit of a neighbor, however, who kept the key to the house, finally spoiled their little game.

A MYSTERIOUS disappearance of a whole family is reported from Madison, Wis. There lived there a prosperous farmer named Glady, and he is missing with his wife and two daughters. Neighbors, on going to the house, found the stock nearly starved, but of the family no trace was to be discovered. The fact that the farmer kept a sum of $1,500 in the house may have something to do with the matter; and if so, it only affords another instance of the folly which people commit who, living in isolated situations, keep considerable quantities of cash by them.

STATE NEWS.

READING has the small-pox badly.

IN consequence of the slackness of work upward of one hundred carpenters employed at the Reading Railroad car shops, were suspended on Saturday until the demand for new cars increases. It is hoped that the suspension, coming as it has in the dead of winter, may be for only a short period.

ON Wednesday night a little two-year old son of Mr. Frederick Printz, residing in Reading, was strangled to death by a grain of coffee. A little daughter of Mr. Printz was grinding coffee, when the little fellow took a grain out of the mill, put it in his mouth and bit it in two. One of the pieces lodged in his windpipe, and all efforts to remove it proved unavailing, the child strangling in about fifteen minutes.

THE city of Reading is making rapid progress. It will shortly have two theatres; has three splendid market houses, half a dozen public halls, rows of wholesale houses, immense iron works, three daily papers, with half a dozen weeklies, splendid hotels, beautiful churches, uniformed police, and what not. All this is due to its enterprising people, who are not afraid to risk their money in enterprise.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

ACCORDING to evidence before the court, Mr. Greeley was insane before the death of his wife.

A NEGRO lawyer, Mr. John F. Charles, has been admitted to practice at Atlanta, Ga.—the first in that State.

GUSTAVE DORE has just finished his illustrations to Rabelais, on which he has been engaged several years.

THE Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota is the Rev. Charles Griswold, a Methodist Episcopal minister at Red Wing.

MRS. FITZHUE, of Virginia, who claims from Congress $350,000 for wood cut from her land during the war, is a cousin of Mrs. Grant.

SENATOR CAMERON has declined a dinner in Washington, and invites the members of the Pennsylvania Association, and their wives, to his home in Harrisburg, "where none of the restraints of a public banquet could intrude."

Two years ago the daughter of S. P. Lusk, of Parke county, Ind., gave birth to triplets, all of whom lived and flourished. Since that time she has given birth to still-born twins, and lately to triplets a second time, making eight children in two years.

WHILE the Empress Eugenie was in the height of her beauty and position some one addressed her as "the most enviable of mortals." The Empress answered. "Oh! yes, very happy; until one fine morning they will throw us out of the windows into the street!"

MR. STEPHEN FERGUSON, of Rushville, Yates county, N. Y., reached his seventy-fifth birthday recently, and got together all the old people in his neighborhood to help him celebrate it. He mustered forty-one who had passed the age of three score years and ten.

MESSRS. R. H. HERRON, B. C. Blain, G. A. Chalfant, C. W. Robb, A. B. Young, R. J. Benson, Chas. Levan, Chas. Moore, A. M. Lester, S. E. Gill, A. R. Craig, Jno. T. Wilson, H. Morton, I. Hildebrand, from Pittsburgh, were registered at the Philadelphia Hotels on Monday.

MATILDA HINDMAN, in the Philadelphia *Press*, wants to know "who have the power to change the Constitution." This question is briefly answered in article ix., section 2, State Constitution: "The *people* have the right to alter, reform or abolish their government, as they think proper."

COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; J. C. Short, President of the Paris and Danville Railroad, and F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago and Iowa Central Railroad, were at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Monday.

IT is related of the late Mr. Butler, of Providence, Rhode Island, that he was so obliging as to re-open his store one night solely to supply a little girl with a spool of thread which she wanted. The incident took wind, brought him a large run of custom, and he died a millionaire, after subscribing $40,000 toward founding a hospital for the insane.

WHEN Louis Napoleon had received refusals from four different courts in answer to offers for marriage, he broke a chair in a fit of passion, and said: "Now, these gentlemen, my cousins, shall have an Empress of my own making, and they shall honor her as such, as if she were the daughter of an Emperor!" The next day he proposed to Eugenie.

AN English exchange says: Miss Ellicott, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has met with a severe accident while hunting with the Berkeley hounds. She was accompanied by a groom, and when at Churchdown the groom cleared a fence and wide and nasty ditch. Miss Ellicott followed, her horse fell, the rider was thrown, and the horse rose and literally stood over the young lady, and then walked away. Miss Ellicott was stunned, and remained insensible for half an hour. She was removed to the palace in a cart, and is progressing favorably.

MR. OSSIAN E. DODGE, the vocalist, and more recently a citizen of St. Paul, Minn., has obtained a divorce from Mrs. Dodge. In a lawsuit about the custody the children, he makes this solemn statement on oath: "Ever since she was married she has kept a six-barreled loaded revolver in her possession, with which she has a great many times threatened to blow my brains out and to shoot me." He further deposed that Mrs. Fanny was in the habit of beating the son whose custody she now desires over the head "with a bathing-brush 20 inches long, and so severely as to break the handle of the brush." When this weapon was not at hand, the affectionate mother used the tongs. No wonder poor Dodge wanted a divorce.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commodore M. F. Maury.

Mathew Fountaine Maury, formerly commander in the United States Navy, died at Lexington, Va., at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 1, 1873. He was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1806, being in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. He began his naval career as a midshipman, in the United States service, on board the Brandywine, which was selected to convey the Marquis De Lafayette to France in 1825. From that vessel he was transferred to the war ship Vincennes, in which he made a voyage around the globe. On this cruise, which lasted four years, the young midshipman, scarcely in his twentieth year, began his "Treatise on Navigation," which was at once adopted as a text-book in the navy, and is still used, we believe, to this day. At thirty years of age he was appointed astronomer to the South Sea exploring expedition, but declined it. Having suffered an accident a few years afterward which unfitted him for sea service, he was appointed to take charge of the hydrographical office, afterward of the naval observatory in connection with it. Commodore Maury's great work, which placed him in the front rank of scientific men, and established his reputation throughout Europe, was his "Physical Geography of the Sea," a production which was the result of the observations of many years, and is at once brilliant, ingenious, original and profound. M. Reclus, one of the most illustrious scientists of France, at the present day, in his celebrated work "The Earth," pays a high tribute to the talents of Commodore Maury in his book. His published works on various other subjects of scientific research connected with his department are all noted for their originality and close observation, and attracted general attention. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander. The value of his labors was recognized by gold medals from the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, and he was elected to membership in many of the leading scientific associations of Europe. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Maury joined the Confederates, and was appointed commodore in their navy. To him was chiefly entrusted the defense of the Southern coast and the construction of iron-clads, of which the Merrimac formed the model. At the time of his death he was Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females It is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Antronyia or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

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Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND WOOD

Working Machinery,

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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oc14-MWF

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At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

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At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

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At 8½c, Toweling—wide—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.

At 8½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.

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New Table Linens, Table Damasks,
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Good bargains at

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Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
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Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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NOTIONS.

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Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Bele Helene, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lob der Frauen, Mazurka, Orpheus, Quadrille, and 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles.

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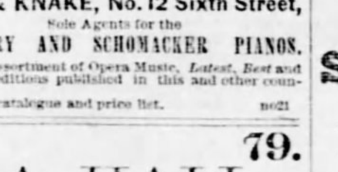

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New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
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New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans,
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Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.

NEW LACES,

Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Cluney Laces, Thread Laces, &c.

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A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, beautiful patterns.

AT 50 CENTS,

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.

Gro Grain Ribbons in new colors.
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Popular Prices, Good Bargains, at

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Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

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Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

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Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

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ja29MAS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

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CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring pric

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

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STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

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STAR CANDLES
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NEW BLACK SILKS,

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In new Spring shades.

New Cassimeres and Jeans,

For Men and Boys' wear.

Ladies' Shawls

AND

Shoulder Scarfs,

Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Ladies', Misses and Children's new style Suits, for street and house.

New Carpets, new styles,
Oil Cloths, new patterns,
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Extra Bargains at

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Very fine and Elegant Lustre at 50 cents, 10 cents per yard less than value.

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From 25 cents to $1.25 per yard.

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From 87½c to $1.75 per yard.

Black Cashmeres,

From $1.00 to $3.25 per yard.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths,

From $1.25 to $2.75.

Black Empress Cloths,
Black Biarritz,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Black Silks.

We devote special attention to our Black Goods Department, and solicit an examination; and are willing to let qualities and prices tell whether we do or do not deserve patronage.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ja31-MWF

ORDINANCES.

[No. 253.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of all City Officers elected by Councils, not otherwise provided for, from one to three years.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That all officers of the city of Pittsburgh who are elected by City Councils, whose term of office has not already been so extended, be elected for the term of three years on and after February 1, 1873.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 320, January 27, 1873. fe4

[No. 256.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending Term of office of Road Commissioner, First, Second and Third Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. The term of office of Road Commissioner for the First, Second and Third Districts be changed from the term of one year to that of three years on and after the first day of February next.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 321, January 27, 1872. fe4

[No. 255.]

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of February, 1873, the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets shall be three years each.

SEC. 2. That the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a Superintendent of Markets and Clerk of Markets to serve for the term of three years, from the first day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the City Code, title Markets, Section 1, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That Councils shall at next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Superintendent of Markets and one suitable person as Clerk of Markets.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 321, January 28, 1873. fe4

[No. 254.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of Building Inspector.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That on and after the first day of February, A. D. 1873, the term of office of Building Inspector shall be three years.

SEC. 2. That the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a City Engineer, to serve for the term of three years, from the first day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the City Code, title Buildings, Section 1, shall be amended as follows:

Section 1. The Councils shall at next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect a suitable person, who shall have served a regular apprenticeship to the house carpentering or bricklaying business and afterwards been engaged for at least seven years in working at or carrying on such business as inspector of buildings in the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 320, January 6, 1873. fe4

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Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Offers a thorough course of instruction and a pleasant home. Needs no recommendation where known, but for the benefit of those at a distance who would inquire, reference can be had to the following gentlemen who have daughters in the institution:

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Warren, Pa.
Hon. B. McJUNKIN, Butler, Pa.
Hon. DAVID MILLEN, Xenia, O.
Gen. A. B. McCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.
Rev. J. F. HUTCHISON, Madison, Indiana.

Next Term begins February 3d.

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ja27:g65-MWF Pittsburgh.

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Brown Cottons, all grades,
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Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at

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Federal St. Allegheny

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF

Armenia Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH,

From date of organization, June 13, 1872, to December 31, 1872.

Capital Stock, Cash		$250,000
INCOME.		
Premium receipts for 1872	$48,144 35	
Interest	19,802 13	
		$67,946 48
		$317,946 48
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses paid 1872	$2,445 57	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	6,856 50	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes and all other expenses	15,526 86	
		$24,828 93
		$293,117 55
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Allegheny Co., valued at $538,000	$175,032 54	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny City School Bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest	22,373 05	
Cash in Bank and Office	78,778 74	
Premiums in course of transmission	8,913 28	
Interest accrued but not due	4,659 92	
Office Furniture and Agency supplies on hand	3,316 07	
		$293,117 55
LIABILITIES.		
Losses unadjusted and not yet due and other liabilities		$4,509 30

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
ja29-w&w Secretary.

STATEMENT

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
[Office—Excelsior Hall Building.]

From January 1st to December 31st, 1872, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the law of this Commonwealth, approved April 2d, A. D. 1856.

1. Capital stock		$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		200,000 00
ASSETS.		
2. Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, each secured by two approved names each	$68,350 00	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien	50,160 00	
Cash in bank	4,005 47	
Book accounts, for premiums	2,156 51	
Premium Notes	2,414 17	
		125,386 15
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1872	$26,146 11	
4. Amount of Interest received in 1872	5,300 68	
		31,446 70
5. Paid in 1872.		
Losses	$5,860 61	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	1,711 89	
Taxes and Stamps	558 05	
Commissions	594 97	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses other than those above enumerated	4,728 48	
Dividend No. 1	4,000 00	
		17,454 00
6. Debts and Liabilities		50 00
7. Amount of Outstanding risks		$2,086,997 55
8. Unadjusted Losses, estimated		3,200 00

W. GIBSON MILLER,
ja24:g62-MWF Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH, for the year 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of law.

1. Cash Capital		$100,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$60,236 67	
Collateral Loans	29,636 81	
Bills Receivable	30,631 16	
Premium Notes	9,478 86	
Book Accounts	1,362 23	
Demand Notes	10,000 00	
Cash	12,260 56	
		153,608 29
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
3. Premiums	$52,645 20	
4. Interest	9,959 39	
Balance January 1, 1872	35,790 48	
		$98,395 07
5. DISBURSMENTS.		
Losses Paid	$27,673 73	
Taxes and Stamps	774 35	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	5,162 31	
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses	8,176 39	
Dividend No. 14	3,000 00	
		44,786 78
Balance above Capital		$83,608 29
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$153,608 29
6. Outstanding Risks		$3,289 605
7. Unpaid Losses		5,221 92

ja23 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1 to December 31, 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of the law.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		300,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Cash	$10,492 41	
Bonds and Mortgages	40,060 00	
Bank and other Stocks	30,812 60	
Premium Notes	7,973 45	
Book Accounts	2,457 70	
Office Furniture	600 00	
Stock Due Bills (two names)	50,000 00	
		$142,396 16
RECEIPTS.		
3. Premium	$36,489 72	
4. Interest	5,032 81	
Balance January 1, 1872	36,474 84	
		$ 77,998 37
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$31,989 60	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	5,967 98	
Taxes, Stamps, Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	7,644 63	
		$ 35,602 21
Balance		$ 42,396 16
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$142,396 16
6. Outstanding Risks		$2,112,354 12
7. Losses Unadjusted and Debts Due the Company, not exceeding		4 500 00

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23, 1873. ja27:g79-MWF

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The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Legislature Under Discussion.

Nine Sections of the Report Passed.

An Amendment Concerning Biennial Sessions Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1873.

THE FRIENDS AND MILITARY DUTY.

A petition from the Society of Friends, of Birmingham, asking to be relieved from military duty was presented by Mr. Darlington, of Chester. Other memorials of the same character were referred to the proper committee.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK.

By Mr. Russell, of Bedford—That those citizens of the Commonwealth who conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and observe it as such, shall be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act of April 22d, 1794.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Hazzard, Washington, spoke in defence of biennial sessions.

Mr. Cochran, of York, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "annually," the words "until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every two years thereafter.

Mr. Cochran believed that the people of the entire State were in favor of biennial sessions; that they are opposed to annual sessions for good and sufficient reasons. He did not offer his amendment as a compromise, but desired to allow the State Legislature to make and mature general laws, to make such provisions as may be necessary, and to enable them to properly provide for biennial sessions in the future. He also urged the adoption of the section on the ground of economy.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, followed in a forcible but brief speech, strongly defending the report of the committee, and arguing that biennial sessions would remedy many of the evils now obtaining in our Legislature.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, argued in favor of biennial sessions, and instanced Indiana and Illinois, two great States, in which the system has worked admirably. Better men, he was satisfied, would be chosen to legislate for Pennsylvania by adopting this system. Corruption would, to a great extent, die out in our borders when able, dignified and unpurchasable men are chosen to enact our laws and take in charge the welfare of our Commonwealth.

H. White also spoke in favor of the Committee's report. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. D. N. White, and J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in favor of annual elections, and annual sessions of the Legislature. The chief argument of the latter gentleman was, that biennial elections and biennial sessions would strengthen power and trample upon the rights of the people. He did not believe in the word "experience" so frequently used on this floor.

His observation had been that members who had remained longest in the Legislature were the men who were the most easily "influenced" or "convinced." The people did not wish to retain dishonest men, and they demanded that their right to change the members of the Legislature every year should not be denied them by this Convention. The rights of the people must always depend upon a popular assembly. Their safeguards are those who are sent directly from among them to the Legislature. There may come a time when there shall be a struggle between the people and the great monopolies of this State and then it will be that the people will look to their representatives for assistance and protection.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Mann, of Potter.

On motion, the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1873.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislature, in Committee of the Whole. The question was on the amendment to the section reported from the Committee on Legislature fixing the terms of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. D. N. White attributed to the lobby all the corruption that has been erroneously charged to the Legislature, and thought the root of the evil lay in the power to grant special and enormous privileges to corporations. In favoring a plan by which these powers would be restricted, he said it would require the passage of a comprehensive tax bill for the whole State, which in the State of Ohio had taken from twelve to fifteen years to accomplish.

Mr. J. W. White summed up the arguments in favor of the biennial plan as implying a distrust of the people, and protested against a wholesale abuse of the Legislature of his State, many of whose members he knew to be as honorable men as any in the State.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, De France of Mercer, and Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, argued at length in favor of biennial elections and biennial sessions.

Mr. Hunsicker thought the aspersions that had been made were unfounded, unjust and malicious, and that it came with bad grace from this Convention.

After Mr. Craig had spoken in favor of biennial elections and annual sessions, Mr. McVeagh summed up the arguments that had been presented pro and con on the section, and continued at length in a presentation of the good that was to be obtained by the change, and the evil that would ensue by a continuation of the present system.

Mr. Cochran's amendment to strike out "every two years," and insert "each year until 1876, and every two years thereafter," was defeated.

Mr. Darlington's amendment, to strike out "two years" and insert "annually," was voted down.

The section, as amended, was then agreed to, and is as follows:

SECTION 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the day fixed for the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and at the general election held every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first Tuesday of December next succeeding their election. When a vacancy occurs in either House, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which such vacancy shall have occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1873.

SOLICITORS—SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

By Mr. Howard—That Solicitors for cities, counties and boroughs shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said cities, counties and boroughs at the next election for city, county and borough officers after the adoption of this provision, and every three years thereafter.

Also, by the same—That special legislation shall be lawful in no case except where the proposed special act shall be published at length in one or more newspapers in the locality where the special act is intended to operate.

An act to repeal, amend or revise a special act shall be published as required for original special legislation.

By Mr. Bowman (Erie), that the writ of error shall be a writ of right in all capital cases and shall operate as a *supersedeas* to stay execution of the sentence of death until the order of the Supreme Court is had thereon.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of section third of the report from the Committee on Legislature.

Mr. Clark (Indiana) withdrew his amendment, offered yesterday, and moved that the section be amended to read

"Senators shall be elected for the term of four years," which was agreed to.

The fourth section, that

Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years, was agreed to.

The fifth section, that the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor in special session.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend so as to read "every year thereafter," holding that it was proper that the Legislature should meet annually, the principal argument being that it would prove a check upon the exercise of power by the Executive.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) was satisfied that the people of the State would unqualifiedly support the amendment to the Constitution requiring the Legislature to be elected and to meet biennially.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) favored annual sessions.

Mr. McVeagh spoke in favor of the section as it is, and made a strong appeal in its behalf.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was not agreed to—yeas 39; nays 54.

Mr. Landis (Blair) offered an amendment to add after the word "and" "at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

Section sixth was then considered. It is as follows as reported by the Committee, and was adopted:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district."

The following sections were then taken up and passed:

"*Seventh*.—No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district.

"*Eighth*.—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no member of Congress, or other person holding office (except of attorney-at-law and in the militia) under the United States, or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of their House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

"*Ninth*.—No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, or who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for or paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State."

On motion the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOME NEWS.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S REPORT.

Fiscal Affairs of the County—A Detailed Statement for 1872—The Funded Debt, &c.—Suggestions from the Controller—The County in a Healthy Financial Condition—Interesting Facts in County Finances.

Yesterday morning County Controller Henry Warner, Esq., presented in the Court of Common Pleas his annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year commencing January 1st, 1872, and ending January 1st, 1873. The report is a complete and exhaustive detailed statement of all the financial affairs of the county, and the extracts which we give below will be found interesting reading matter for tax-payers.

The Controller commences with a detailed record of the receipts and expenditures of the county, a summary of which we published a few days ago, and which it is not necessary to reproduce here, further than to repeat that the

Total receipts from all sources, including cash on hand January 1st, 1872, were	$822,239 19
Expenditures for 1873	666,389 88
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1873	$155,849 31

The following tables will give a full exhibit of the financial condition of the county, with the explanations of the Controller:

THE FUNDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. volunteer bounty bonds—am't outstanding per Controller's report, Jan. 1, 1872	$	350 00
Seven per cent. workhouse and inebriate asylum bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	$ 212,000 00	
Am't reduced in 1872	25,000 00	
Amount outstanding		187,000 00
Five per cent. compromise bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	2,098,631 65	
Am't issued in 1872	2,184 40	
Total am't issued	2,100,816 05	
Amount redeemed as per statement of sinking fund in 1872	31,126 70	
Amount outstanding		2,069,689 35
Five per cent. registered scrip—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	104 88	
Amount redeemed in 1872	78 88	
Amount outstanding		26 00
Total amount of funded debt, Jan 1, 1873		$2,257,065 35
Total amount of funded debt, Jan 1, 1872		2,311,086 53
Reduction in funded debt in 1872		$54,021 18

Floating Debt.

Countersigned warrants outstanding, Jan. 1, 1872	$174 61	
Outstanding warrants of previous years paid in 1872	20 37	
Countersigned warrants outstanding at date		$154 74
Amount of six per cent. railroad bonds uncompromised Jan. 1, 1872	143,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1872	2,000 00	
Total outstanding		$141,000 00
Total floating debt of the county		141,154 74
Total floating debt, Jan. 1, 1872		143,174 61
Reduction in floating debt in 1872		$2,019 87
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1872	$2,454,261 14	
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1873	2,398,219 59	
Reduction of county debt during 1872		$56,041 55

RECAPITULATION.

Allegheny county,	Dr.	
To funded debt, as per statement	$2,257,065 35	
To floating debt, as per statement	141,154 75	
Total debt January 1, 1873		$2,398,220 09
	Cr.	
By balance due from County Treasury, county funds	$155,849 31	
By balance due from County Treasury, sinking fund	39 87	
By outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1871, inclusive, etc	5,790 19	
By second mortgage 6 per cent. Pittsb'gh, and Conn. Railroad bonds	209,686 87	
By deficit, county liability, to balance	2,026,854 05	
		$2,398,220 09
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1872	$2,221,634 73	
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1873	2,026,854 05	
Net reduction of deficit for 1872		$ 194,780 68

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1872 are not noted among the assets of the county, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be had until the final settlement, showing exonerations, and those returned by collectors for entry upon the lien docket.

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1872 were in excess of those for 1871, although the actual expenditures have been less. The following table will show the material variations:

Department.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Interest on funded debt		$1,638 37
Commissioner's office	$ 3,196 73	
Interest and expenses on railroad bonds	27,616 87	
Controller's office	1,308 91	
Treasurer's office	1,576 47	
Coroner's office	141 23	
Court House	3,743 91	
Court House and Jail		51,573 81
County Jail		2,636 42
Court of Quarter Sessions	8,851 47	
Court of Common Pleas		816 02
District Court	5,276 96	
Supreme Court		12 00
Assessment of taxes		6,204 03
Election expenses	7,978 12	
Printing and stationery	3,327 37	
Bridges	8,334 29	
Roads		1,547 89
New townships		43 00
Alderman and Justices	837 65	
Constables	1,663 20	
House of Refuge	601 13	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital		1,560 36
Premiums for fox scalps		2 50
Unseated land tax		56 25
Com. of Pennsylvania		32,964 48
Contingent fund	267 97	
State Auditor	51 00	
Prothonotory's office		1,566 61
Work House and Inebriate Asylum		12,301 55
Western Penitentiary		52
Law Library	2,370 77	
Gas Inspector		85 77
Recorder's Index Com'n		11,703 00
	$77,143 15	$124,712 58

Increase of expenditures for sundry departments	$ 77,143 15
Decrease of expenditures for sundry department	124,712 58
Net decrease	$ 47,569 43

THE CLERK HIRE.

The item of increase noted in the Commissioners' office, was created by an increased expenditure on account of extra clerk hire and copyist's expenses, consequent upon the bungling and imperfect manner in which the tax duplicates for 1872 were copied by the contractor, and by an increase of the salaries of the County Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, increasing the same in each case from $739 to $2,000 per annum, making an aggregate increase from April 1, 1872, to this date (one Commissioner not being paid his last month's salary) of $2,310.41.

The increase noted in the Controller's office arose from the payment during this year of the last quarter's salary for 1871 of the former Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq., amounting to $750 and a fraction of a month's salary to one of the clerks, amounting to $58.01 in the same way—while all the salaries in this office for 1872 are settled in full, to the date of this report; and also that the salaries of the clerks in this office were increased by the Legislature of 1872, to date from March 1, 1872, as follow: Chief clerk from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; bookkeeper, from $700 to $1,000 per annum.

The increase noted in appropriation No. 3 of interest and expenses in Railroad bonds is more in appearance than in reality occurring from the payment of $39,337.51 of judgments, obtained against the County in the U. S. Circuit Court for former years interest, and paid in 1872, while during the year just closed no suits have been entered or judgments obtained against the County for this or any other cause, all proper and legal claims having been paid upon presentation at the County Treasury. Deducting the amounts of these judgments the ordinary expenditures for interest on these bonds would show a material reduction over former years.

The increase in the Treasurer's office resulted as noted above in other instances in the payment of fractional parts of salaries of last year, in the current year,—1872.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The item of decrease in the Department of the Court House and Jail is also more in appearance than in reality on account of large payments for buildings in former years, which did not occur during the present year, thereby showing a decrease of expenditures, while the ordinary expenditures were really increased over former years.

The same may also be said of the item noted under the head of Assessment of Taxes—the Triennial assessment having been made in 1871, and the years in which this assessment is made will always show an increased expenditure, while the following years will show a corresponding decrease.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The increase in election expenses resulted in the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the State and National elections, occurring during the last year, and the increased number of elections consequent upon the consolidation of the South Side districts with the city of Pittsburgh. In the Gubernatorial election the immense number of candidates voted for resulted in the employment of nearly every election board in the county, two days in counting the tickets, thereby compelling the county to pay double for this service, over what an ordinary election would have cost, and creating an expenditure not anticipated when the annual appropriations were made at the beginning of the year.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN STATIONERY.

The increase in the item of Printing and Stationery, your attention is especially called to, believing as I do that the expenses in this department are unnecessarily large and extravagant. Measures have already been taken to check this growing evil, and it is contemplated to take bids on estimates from each of the different offices of the amount of stationery needed during the current year, and let the furnishing of the same to the lowest and best bidder.

THE STATE TAX.

The decrease in the department noted as the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" resulted in the payment of the State tax for part of the year 1870, and the whole of the tax for 1871 during the year 1871, while in 1872 the amount paid was for the year 1872 alone. The great abuse existing in this department was ably set forth by my predecessor in his annual report for 1869-'70, which I cannot do better than quote from to properly describe the same, only substituting the figures suitable to the year 1872. He says: "The State officers comprising the Revenue Board have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, net State tax, $40,545 58. The amount of such tax returned by the County Assessors for collection is $6,000. This is practically compelling real estate, which is exempt by law, to pay the deficiency in the State tax, which, if fairly returned and assessed, would be sufficient to liquidate the claim. So long as the present defective system of assessments is permitted, this anomaly will be continued."

COUNTY VALUATION.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the manner in which the valuation is placed on property of all kinds in the county for purposes of taxation. The law as it stands requires a stringent oath from the Assessor that property in his district shall be valued by him at its actual cash value, but how is this done. During an indefinite period in the past the valuation by common agreement among the Assessors was made at about one-tenth the actual value. This was intended as a protection against State taxation. But for some years past, especially since State taxation of real estate has been abolished the proportionate valuation of the different districts has been nearly as various as the number of districts would allow. In view of these facts and the great injustice of the present system, creating ever growing and interminable confusion, it has been partially determined upon by the county Commissioners to demand from each of the Assessors an actual cash valuation of all kinds of property in their districts taxable by law and make the assessment accordingly. This will not cause one penny of increase of taxation in the aggregate, and will result in more equitably dividing the burden. Besides the value of the figures of actual wealth obtained by this system in fixing our proper status abroad cannot be over-estimated.

PAUPERS AT DIXMONT.

Your attention is also called to the deficiency in the department noted as the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital" which arises from the maintenance of pauper patients, in that institution whose residence has not, or cannot be fixed, thereby becoming a tax on the county at large, which is certainly contrary to the objects for which a county tax as levied is intended. The deficiency this year, owing to considerable exertion is less than it has been for former years by nearly $2,500, but I believe it improper to take *any* sum from the funds raised by county taxation for this purpose as there are three Poor Boards whose jurisdiction extends throughout the whole county, and who levy taxes for this specific purpose. The same abuse, although to a lesser degree, is noted under the head of Contingent Fund in the detailed statement being the amount paid out of the county funds for school purposes, there being a specific tax levied for these purposes. I believe the county at large should be relieved from payments of these sums, and they be paid out of the taxes assessed and collected for educational purposes.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the expenditures for the "Law Library." By a late act of Assembly the County is required to set aside one half of all the fines and forfeitures arising from certain cases, which for 1872 amounted to $4,183.67. I cannot conceive how one profession or class can claim the extraordinary privilege of a library at the public expense, when other professions or classes support their own libraries. The profession of the law is certainly as lucrative as any other profession, and if such an institution is needed in close proximity to the Court House, I believe those using it should alone be required to pay therefor. In addition to the expense incurred in the maintenance of this library, the want of the room occupied by it is severely felt, the county already having to rent outside offices for the transaction of its legitimate business.

In the departments where increased and decreased expenditures are not specially explained, the changes were from ordinary causes, and cannot be governed by any other rule than variation in circumstances.

THOSE "RAILROAD BONDS."

In May 1872 final judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company for back interest on railroad bonds of the county guaranteed by the said railroad company, and the share of the county in said judgment was ascertained to be $209,686.67, for which sum the County Commissioners agreed to take second mortgage bonds of said railroad company bearing six per cent. interest, and running for thirty years from the 1st day of July 1872, interest payable semi-annually in the city of Baltimore. These bonds are now deposited in the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company, and are noted among the assets of the county. A bill is prepared to be submitted to the Legislature to transfer these and all similar assets that may be obtained in like manner to the exclusive control of the commissioners of the sinking fund for the county, to be used exclusively in the extinguishment of the county debt."

A PASTOR INSTALLED.

The Rev. J. M. Johnston Received Into the U. P. Church—And Installed Pastor of the Central Congregation.

Last evening the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church held a called meeting in the Central U. P. Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, to receive the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Reformed Presbytery of Parnassus; and, as the call stated, "if the way be clear to proceed with the installation." It will be remembered that the Central U. P. Church of Allegheny was formed by a part of the congregation of the Second U. P. Church, and that the former called the Rev. Johnston of the Reformed Presbytery to occupy their pulpit.

The meeting last evening was constituted by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., in the absence of the regular moderator, the Rev. Wright, who came in shortly afterwards, however, and took the chair. A good deal of discussion was indulged in as to the method of receiving the Rev. Johnston, as he had left his former charge without any letter of dismissal, and was still in effect the pastor of a church at Parnassus. A motion was made that his name be simply added to the roll, but it was decided that this was not all that would be necessary.

The following preambles and resolution were finally offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. M. Johnston has applied to the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church for admission; and whereas, he is without the proper credentials from the Reformed Presbyterian church at Parnassus, to which he belonged; and whereas, it is not the usual custom to give certificates of dismissal from that denomination; and whereas, he has signified his adherence to the principles of the United Presbyterian Church; therefore,

Resolved, That he be received to the Communion of the U. P. Church.

The call was then presented and accepted by the Rev. Johnston. The Presbytery then proceeded with the installation, and the usual questions were proposed to the people and pastor by the Moderator. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Dr. Cooper, and to the people by the Rev. Samuel Collins.

BROWNSVILLE.

Arrested on an Old Charge—Lecture—Packet Company.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Brownsville, Pa., January 28, 1873.

WILLIAM HOUGHMAN.

The notorious character bearing the above name, was arrested last week by officer Norcrop, on the charge of being one of the parties to the assault and robbery of George Warner, a colored man, some two years since. In all probability he will get the benefit of a term in the Western Penitentiary. Officer Norcrop, in the discharge of his duty, was assaulted by the culprit.

LECTURE.

C. A. Holmes, D.D, delivered the second lecture of the Course Monday evening in the Presbyterian Church. The audience was large and very attentive. His subject, "Ourselves," was an interesting one, and the masterly manner in which it was treated by the Doctor was a rich treat to all present. Again we take this opportunity of congratulating Rev. H. J. Smith, of the Executive Committee, in providing such good entertainment for the Association.

PACKET COMPANY.

This company has again suspended operation; not however wholy on the account of ice, but because business is slack. This is a good excuse and as they are under no obligations to to the people of this valley it would be unjust(?) to ask them to run their boats for the accommodation of their customers for a few days, even if they could pay no heavy dividends. The citizens of the Monongahela Valley have made this corporation strong and powerful by their patronage and now they are at its mercy. Would that the iron horse would come to our rescue.

R.

BETWEEN THE CARS.

A Brakeman Killed on the West Penn Railroad.

Coroner West last night held an inquest on the body of Simpson Hill, aged twenty-two years, employed as a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, who was killed at Sharpsburg borough, about half-past five o'clock last evening. The deceased was coupling coal cars to be weighed, when he slipped and fell between the bumpers, being crushed so that he died in a few moments after. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. His parents reside at Natrona, on the West Penn Road. He was considered as a careful and steady young man.

....Up in Erie county over one hundred discontented husbands and wives have been of the opinion during the past year that "life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulcher of the heart, haunted by the ghost of lost affections and hopes gone forever" and have consequently applied for divorce.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Rural Beauties and City Belles.

Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural element of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attractions unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fair stars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unproducible by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and remove every blemish. TTHS.&S.

More "Heathen" for Beaver Falls.

The new lot of "heathen Chinee" arrived at Beaver Falls yesterday. There were only ten in the party. The contract originally specified for three hundred, of which two hundred and seventy-five have arrived, leaving one hundred and twenty-five still to come. It is rumored that another manufacturing concern in the vicinity will soon take a lot of Celestials to initiate into the mysteries of American mechanical arts.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:dyW.

STATE NEWS.

PHOENIXVILLE wants to be made a city.

POTTSVILLE wants to be the State Capital.

THE peach promise for next year is very poor throughout our State.

THREE veterans of the war of 1812 are still living in West Chester.

FINE iron ore has been found in Union township, Washington county.

A SON of Judge Agnew has been admitted to the legal profession in Beaver county.

THE printers of Lancaster have agreed to devote one hour's labor to the Greeley Fund for a monument.

THE merchants and manufacturers of Monongahela City are agitating the formation of a Board of Trade.

ALL the talk at McKeesport is about the projected new bridge. The stockholders want it low and the coal operators want it high.

THE Johnstown Council met in the new Town Hall last week for the first time. All the new building is now in use except the new lock-up.

THE Phoenixville copper works turned out one day last week between seven and eight thousand pounds of a superior quality of copper.

THE spotted fever prevails among children to an alarming extent in portions of Washington county. Many fatal cases have occurred.

THE debt of Reading is $902,472, an increase of $55,003 over the debt a year ago. This is about $25 to each man, woman and child in the place,

A COLONY of citizens of Lancaster is about to be established in Texas, the objective point being to raise sheep. Several lawyers are in the party.

AFTER soliciting the prayers of a Presbyterian church for his spiritual welfare, James Wogan, of Liverpool, York county, cut his wind pipe with a razor and died.

A LAD named William P. Kaiser committed suicide by hanging himself at Clearfield. He had run away from his home at Brookville, and remorse caused the deed.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Franklin, are placing Bibles in the hotels of that city for the accommodation of strangers stopping in the city. Upon the back of each book is printed a church directory, so that strangers can find at what hour each church holds its service.

A FRANKLIN property holder is to have all his store rooms fitted up for the drug business. On being asked the reason for such a strange proceeding, he said he thought the vote of Franklin would be against license, and consequently there would be a great demand for drug stores.

PERSONAL.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES BROOKS is quite ill.

GAIL HAMILTON is down with the small-pox.

PERE HYACINTHE has become a member of the French Evangelical Protestant community.

THE marrying season has set in with even more than accustomed violence. It is not so violent, though, as the season after marriage.

THE Indiana woman who threw a burglar down stairs and broke his neck, is very sorry now. She thought it was her husband coming home tipsy again.

RICHARD SPENCER, hanged on the 8th instant at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hanged for murder.

A YOUNG man on Judy's staff says he is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless he has it from her own lips. That young man means impertinence.

THE King of Holland is a moral man, and has signed a decree depriving his oldest son of the right of succession to the throne, on account of his vicious and dissipated life.

FIRMIN HUGUES was buried recently in Perr la Chaise. He was the last of the three soldiers who first hoisted the French flag on the Mamelon Vert at Sebastopol. He lost in doing so one arm, and had his jawbone shattered.

COLONEL JACK BROWN, "for reasons best known to himself," withdraws from his attempt to contest the election of Gen. Phillip Cook to a seat in the Forty-third Congress from the Third Congressional district of Georgia.

M. LOUIS BLANC supports the government of M. Thiers only to prevent anarchy. He dislikes the Presidential institution, and hopes that the present government may calmly, if slowly, be merged into a more Republican form.

MRS. MARY MILLER, who rode from Exeter to Pottstown, Pa., on horseback, to attend the funeral observances of George Washington in that borough on the 11th of January, 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks county, aged 92.

THE last rail on the Dakota Southern railroad has been laid, completing it from Sioux City to Yankton. It is the intention of the company to extend the road in the direction of the Black Hills, and eventually to a connection with the Northern Pacific.

MONROE COUNTY, Ga., boasts of a negro woman, yet hale and hearty and not over middle-age, who is the mother of thirty-three children—three by her first and thirty by her second marriage. This latter matter might be called doubling on the fifteenth amendment.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Courts in Ohio granted 1,026 divorces last year.

THE grape vines in the vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio, are reported to have been much injured by the frost.

OUR readers will recollect that a man named Erben S. Porter, deliberately murdered his two little children, a few weeks ago, in Columbiana county, Ohio. We see it stated in the papers of that county now, that the wife of the murderer, Mrs. Susan Porter, has commenced suits in Court, under the Adair Liquor Law, against Jas. McNulty and Edward Collins of Leetonia, for furnishing liquor to her husband, claiming damages in the sum of $5,000 in each case.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VERMONT contains 100,000 cows, which yield their owners annually $5,533,330.

A LOVELY Iowa girl received 10,000 hoop poles from her doting father as a marriage dowry.

A RESPECTABLE young man from Peoria, Illinois, was lately hung in Caldwell, Kansas, by a Vigilance Committee, who mistook him for a horse thief.

ONE mouse-catcher at Aarburg, in Switzerland, caught 11,381 mice in the last three months of 1872, for which he received a bounty of three cents a head.

THE newspaper reports of Captain Jack's fight with the regular troops confirm the statement that the Modocs fought naked. The regulars were not to that manner of fighting born.

THE Roman Catholic Mission for the conversion of the colored population of the South, at the head of which was the late Dr. Vaughan, has thus far failed to win any great number of converts.

IT is stated that some eleven hundred suits are about to be entered against the Missouri Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads by citizens of Warrensburg, Sedalia, and other points on the road, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. These suits involve over $1,000,000.

THE controlling interest of the Long Island road was sold on Monday, to a company of Massachusetts capitalists. It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railway Company for over $100,000 in taxes on dividends and coupons which that company have not paid.

A HERO of the war recently applied for a situation in New York, but was rejected on account of having done too much service. He had served with McClellan, he had served with Grant, he had served with Burnside, and he had served with Hooker; but upon inquiry it appeared that he had also served eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

A YOUNG lady has just been fined $200 in Chicago for calling her lover into the kitchen and throwing some boiling lye upon him. This mode of giving the lye direct was highly resented by the lover, who concluded that the warmth of the maiden's affection was too much for him and had her arrested.

THE *Tribune* cites Messrs. Boutwell, Fish and Creswell as specimens of "ignorance and incapacity" in high places, whereupon the Albany *Journal* remarks that neither of these gentlemen were so "ignorant" as to believe that Mr. Greeley could be elected President, or of such profound "incapacity" as to render a hopeful campaign hopeless in thirty days by their blundering imbecility.

THERE was once an old woman who, in answer to a visiting almoner's inquiries as to how she did, said: "Oh, sir, the Lord is very good to me; I've lost my husband and my eldest son, and my youngest daughter, and I'm half blind, and I can't sleep or move about for the rheumatics; but I've got two teeth left in my head, and, praise and bless His holy name, they're opposite each other!" It has been said that this old woman was thankful for small mercies.

ARTICLES of association of the Ohio River and Chicago Railroad Company, a Terre Haute organization, were filed at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday last. The company proposes to construct a road from a point on the Ohio River opposite Owensboro, Kentucky, to a point on the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, where it crosses White River. The length of the road will be one hundred and fifty miles. Capital stock $4,000,000.

IT is estimated that during the interval between the harvests of 1872 and 1873, England, in order to feed her population, must pay to foreign countries $175,000,000 for wheat, and $50,000,000 for corn and other food. The agitation caused by this prospect has raised the question whether so much land shall remain uncultivated in England for the preservation of game, and for the maintenance of parks in the hands of the "nobility and gentry."

AN infant daughter of Lewis Harris, of Richmond, died a frightful death the other day. The mother went to the cupboard to get some article therefrom, and hearing screams from the child, returned almost instantly, and found it standing with both hands against the hot stove. She removed its hands, and the skin and flesh came off of them and remained sticking to the stove. The pain of the burns was so great as to cause spasms, which resulted in the death of the little sufferer.

THE *American Agriculturist* suggests that the girls wear "thick, home-made woolen stockings" instead of the guaze abdurdities with which they now cover their rosy and dimpled (?) little extremities. The *Agriculturist* thinks that it would give us a healthier set of mothers. This is true, and the girls might as well, while they are covering up their feet, throw something around their necks and chests. It would be better in more ways than hygienic.

A BRUTE, by stretch of courtesy called a man, in Worthington, Mass., after trying various methods to make a balky horse draw, finally slip noosed a strong clothes-line on the tongue of the poor beast, and then attached such a power to the line that the tongue was actually torn out by the roots. Ashamed of his work, the owner hid this gory and mangled member in the snow, but he did not possess enough humanity to put the agonized animal out of his misery. The buried tongue was found by some boys, and a full exposure of the cruelty speedily followed. The suffering beast was found in the barn, still living.

THE election in Mexico for a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will soon take place. Several candidates are in the field, including General Escobedo and Riva Palacois. In the event of the death of the President of the Republic, the Chief Justice succeeds to the executive power, which makes the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court second to the Presidency. So many aspirants being at work warrants the belief that serious trouble will grow out of the election, if not another revolution.

THE terrible earthquake which recently occurred near Bombay, by which thousands of lives were lost, is one more instance of the terrible convulsions of nature which have rendered the past year remarkable. If the report, meagre details only of which have as yet been received, is correct, it furnishes a parallel case to the earthquakes in California and at Antioch, which were strongest felt near the ocean and between it and high ranges of mountains. Is there a scientific cause for the occurrence of such phenomenon in such places, or are they merely fortuitous?

THREE U. S. Commissioners, who were appointed in May, 1872, to inquire into the extent and character of the raids on the Texas side of the Rio Grande by Mexicans, whereby citizens of the United States were murdered and their property stolen, have just made a partial report giving a list of persons robbed, and the value of the property taken, the aggregate of losses being $27,850,334. The claims so far examined are of three kinds: First, for losses sustained during a raid into Texas in 1857 by the Mexican General Cortinas; second, by casual losses of horses and cattle, and third, imprisonment and outrages.

Iron Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times reports: The Wolverhampton quarterly meeting of the iron trade was held yesterday afternoon. There was an influential attendance, alike of sellers and buyers, with a disposition to purchase, if only the commodities could be obtained at a price which consumers thought reasonable. The quotations were, however, very wide of each other when ever makers were ready to book. There were firms of first-class standing who were open to take orders for bars at £12; and they are doing a good trade at that figure. They are determined that if there should be again a sudden falling off in the demand, consequent upon inordinate advances, they will not be found sudden ly swept of specifications. Now firm will, however, accept orders for an unlimited quantity, while there are makers who are asking £13. Sheets and plates are even firmer than bars. Singles were reported to have been sold to-day in somewhat large quantities at £16. They will go to the London market. The same figure is being asked for plates. In these cases makers were influenced in part by the state of their order books at considerably lower prices, in others by the demands which are being made by certain pig-making firms, and by the colliery proprietors and coke merchants.

One leading pig-making firm were yesterday asking £7 for their pigs, their books having been filled at £6; but it is not understood that they are able to supply the iron at £7 within a moderate time. The coal of this district was difficult to get of a good quality under advances that were almost without precedent. A rise of as much as 2s, and even more, colliery proprietors declare, would be established to-day in first-class quarries. The justification for these demands was the havoc which the long prevailing wet weather has made in filling the works with water. Firms were mentioned who will have to greatly reduce their blast furnace operations unless there is a speedy change in the weather. Their collieries are nearly altogether drowned out. The market closed with uneasy apprehensions as to the effect which this state of things will have upon the quotations of the iron firms in Birmingham today. The majority of the iron makers desire to keep quotations where they are, but fear that the scarcity of fuel will necessitate advances, which all apprehend will damage the trade by checking purchase.

WOLVERHAMPTON, 8th.—The iron trade is fast getting back into its recent abnormal condition. London merchants were present at the quarterly meeting this afternoon, buying singles freely at £18, an advance upon their previous purchases of 40s; plates were equally advanced. Bars were 20s higher; and Earl Dudley's pigs are quoted at £7, a rise upon most previous sales of 20s. Nevertheless a few makers would still accept old terms for limited quantities of finished irons. Best coal was advanced 2s. and 6s.—London News.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There is more doing and prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 at $46@47; No. 2 at $44, and forge at $35 to $40. Scotch pig $47@48. Nails command $5 per keg.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The market has been fairly active thus far, and the indications at this writing are that it will continue so during the balance of the week: the arrivals are reported comparatively light, owing no doubt to the snow storms and cold, rendering it hazardous to ship, and with favorable reports from the east, buyers are picking up all the cattle about as fast as they come in, and at an advance of a full quarter of a cent as compared with the close of last week. The New York shippers bought pretty lively yesterday and to-day, and when we left the yards there were but few cattle in the pens unsold; and we base our assertion that trade is likely to be good during the balance of the week, on the ground that the Yorkers are yet unsatisfied, while the Philadelphia men have scarcely begun; and, furthermore, it is not expected that the arrivals will be much, if any, larger during the latter than they were in the early part of the week. Voetter & Co. bought 22 cars last evening for shipment to New York, and the same firm was still in the market to-day; Peter Klemen bought 10 cars for the same point, and he is still in the field, though Peter thinks that prices are too inflated here, hence he is inclined to act with caution. Then there is a full delegation in attendance from Philadelphia, including among others, John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Aull, Wm. Smith, and others whose names we cannot now recall, and in addition there is an average number of country buyers.

The quality of the offerings thus far has been common, consisting mainly of the lower grades, hence, good cattle, in consequence, have sold more readily and at relatively better prices. There was one drove, 6 carloads of extra southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,500 lbs, changed hands; we did not learn the exact price, but it was said to be about 7½c—we are cognizant of a bid of 7.15, which was not accepted; this is a full ½ more than the same kind of cattle brought at this time last week. Then there was a sale of 4 cars of prime Tex as, averaging about 1,150, at 5c, which also indicates an advance; nor, furthermore, was the advance confined to the best grades, although, as we have already noted, they sold more readily because of the very limited supply of this kind. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,500, steers.	7 15@7 25
Prime to good, 1,300@1,400, steers.	6 50@7 00
Prime, 1,100@1,200, steers.	5 75@6 25
Good, 900@1,100 steers.	4 75@5 50
Thinnish heifers and steers.	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags.	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, not from any scarcity in the west, but for want of transportation; we are reliably informed that it is very difficult to obtain cars at Chicago, and the consequence is, it tends to keep prices down at that place, and, on the other hand, to stimulate them at other points. At the present time, and it has been so for several days, hogs could be laid down in New York considerably cheaper from Chicago than from this market, but the York men are still buying here, because of the difficulty of obtaining cars at the former place; however, if Chicago is satisfied we have no reason to complain, for what is her loss is our gain; as it is evident that the York buyers would not pay more for hogs than they would cost from Chicago, if it were not for the difficulty in obtaining transportation. How long this advance will be sustained it is difficult to foretell, as all depends upon the arrivals, but we do not apprehend that there is much danger of a reaction this week. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs:	5 10@5 15
Prime to extra Yorkers.	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock.	4 25@4 40

SHEEP.

The arrival up to this writing have been liberal, and with unfavorable reports from the east, particularly from New York, trade is a little slow, as compared with this time last week, and prices, especially for common stock, are lower. Henry Erisman, one of the heaviest buyers, who sometimes buys as many sheep as all the rest of the buyers combined, reports a decline of 25c per cwt, and salesmen generally report the market as being slow and unsatisfactory. We annex a few sales to give the reader an idea of the price: Three cars open wool, 110 lbs, at 6¾; 1 do do, 114 lbs, at 7¾; 1 do, 115 lbs, at 7¾; 3 do, 98 lbs, 6¾; 2 do, 85 lbs, 5¾; 1 car fine wool, 109 lbs, at 7c; 1 do fine wool, 93 lbs, at 6¾. However, while the market is a little sluggish this week, operators generally do not anticipate any material or permanent decline, in consequence of the shearing time being near at hand, as well as the fact that the indications are favorable for a good wool market.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1873 }

CATTLE.

Trade continues fairly active, and the market is reported steady at the advance noted in our last report; the arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand, the market is in favor of sellers, who have no difficulty in closing out, and, as a rule, at full prices. Both New York and Philadelphia buyers are taking hold freely, and the indications are that trade will continue good during the balance of the week, as the extreme cold weather almost precludes the possibility of increased receipts. We continue to quote prime 1,400@1,500 steers at 7@7¼; 1,200@1,300, 6@6¾; medium, 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; bulls, stags and cows, 2@4¾, as to quality.

SHEEP.

Trade continues slow, and, as noted in our last report, prices are off fully ¼ of a cent, caused by the unfavorable reports from New York, that market was very much depressed by the report that over 4,000 diseased Illinois sheep had been butchered and distributed through the city. As a matter of course this has curtailed the consumption of mutton very materially at that point for the time being, and, as already intimated, it has not been without its effect here. We now quote prime to extra fine wool, at 7@7¾; medium to good, 6@6¾; open wool, 5 to 7¾, according to quality.

HOGS.

The market continues firm and with continued light receipts and a steady demand, prices are still tending upward; we now quote extra assorted Philadelphia hogs at 5.20@5.25; good to prime 5.10@5.15; fair to prime Yorkers, 4¾@5.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of Grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, Jan. 18, 1873, compares with one year preceding as follows:

	Jan. 18, 1873.	Jan. 20, 1872.
Wheat, bush	5,757,210	10,966,172
Corn, bush	9,223,829	9,418,248
Oats, bush	3,667,027	6,638,775
Barley, bush	1,811,922	2,105,523

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Late snow storms are keeping stock back; seven hundred cattle arrived yesterday and one thousand to-day; larger numbers looked for to-morrow; there is some firmness without much advance; 7 cars fair Texans, 1,050 lbs, at 10½c, 56 lbs cwt; 4 cars Illinois, 1,180 lbs, at 11¾@12c; 8 cars Kentucky, 6¾@8 cwt, at 11¾@13½c; 3 cars fine Ohio, 8¾ cwt, at 12¾@14c. Sheep: trade very much checked, by exaggerated reports of diseased stock. It is working serious injury and prices weaker; arrivals 4,500 for two days; a car of rough, 84 lbs, Illinois sheep, sold at ½c; 2 cars good Illinois, 88 lbs, 7¾c, and 1 car fat, 100 lbs, Ohio, 7¾c; 1 car, 100 lbs, Canada, 7¾c; a few extra, 144 lbs, 8c. Hogs: market very firm, with 5,000 arrived yesterday, and only 15 cars in to-day, other trains not arriving; live 5¾@5½c; 2 cars Ohio, 173 lbs, 5¾c, city dressed; 6c for heavy; 6¾c for 200 lbs, and 7¼c for pigs; western dressed firm at 5¾@6½c.

BUFFALO, January 30.—Cattle: receipts today 357; market moderately active at yesterday's prices, sales 450 Illinois steers, 1,007 to 1,316 lbs, at $5,30@6,62½; 233 Indiana steers, 1,130 to 1,310 lbs, at $5,25@6,35; 125 Missouri steers, 1,162 to 1,354 lbs, at $5,15@6,10; 20 Michigan steers, 1,000 lbs, $5@5,10; 65 Ohio stockers, 864 lbs, at $4,10; 19 Michigan stockers, 989 lbs, at $4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 8,400; market active at yesterday's prices; sales of 1,194 Ohio sheep, 87 to 95 lbs at $5,50@6,25; 282 Michigan sheep, 100 lbs at $6,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,100; receipts continue light and trade slow; sales of 1,000 Ohio and India hogs, 150 to 200 lbs at $5,15@5,25; medium sized being the favorite; only ten loads offering; the tendency of the market is downward, with a more liberal supply.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Cattle: receipts 1,796; quality better than those received seven days past, and the market, under favorable Eastern advices, was more lively; prices firmer; fair to good steers, 11 to 12½ cwt, sold at $5,30@5,40; choice 13 and 14 cwt at $5,67@5,90; lot of extra smooth at $6,30; closing firm; yards well cleared of desirable stock; shipments 756. Hogs: receipts 16,752; market active and higher, mainly for light hogs, which are in good demand by shippers at $4,05@4,20, with sales of a few lots extra at $4,25; heavy grades less active, but prices were steady at $3,90@4,10; several of the largest packing firms were out of the market entirely to-day, but all the pens were cleared at the close; shipments 3,000. Sheep: receipts 1,200; market active and firm at $3,75@4,75 for common to fair; $5@5,75 for good to choice; shipments 12,00.

BALTIMORE, January 30.—Cattle fairly active and higher; very best on sale to-day at 6¼@7¼c; that generally rated first quality 5@6¼c; medium or good to fair quality 4@5c; receipts 1,560; sales 1,251. Hogs in light supply with an advancing tendency; in good demand; sales at 6¾@6¾c; receipts 700. Sheep in full supply and moderate demand; sales at 4¾@8c; receipts 3,297.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 28.—Cattle: receipts to-day 488; medium grades sold a shade higher than last week; sales of 11 extra at $10@10,75; first quality $9@9,75; second do $6,50@8,50; third do $5,50@6,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,234; supply in market soon disposed of and brought ½@¼ advance; sales in lots at $3,75@6,00 each; extra 7,2@8,50.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 263 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

MARRIED.

EWAN—BRADLEY—On Wednesday evening, January 22d, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. B. Donehoo, Mr. NEWTON EWAN to Miss JENNIE BRADLEY, both of Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa.

WIGHTMAN—CAMPBELL—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. Fen-Smith, assisted by Rev. Prentiss De Veuve, JOSEPH H. WIGHTMAN and MARY A., daughter of the late Edward H. Campbell, all of this city.

PEEBLES—FURGUSON—On Wednesday, January 1, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. L. D. PEEBLES to Miss MAGGIE A. FURGUSON, all of Allegheny county.

CLOWES—NOURSE—On Wednesday evening, January 29, by the Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, NORRIS A. CLOWES to JULIA NOURSE, both of this city.

HAUCH—BERGER—On Thursday evening, at the Lutheran Church, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, by the Rev. C. Welt, Mr. C. HAUCH to Mrs. C. BERGER, both of this city.

DICKSON—WATSON—On the 30th inst., by Rev. D. H. Kerr, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. A. Dyke, of Toronto, Canada, Dr. JOS. N. DICKSON, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HANNAH S. WATSON, daughter of Robert Watson, of Sewickley, Pa.

DIED.

FREY—On Friday morning, January 24, at 7 o'clock, WILFRED A. FREY, son of Adam and Elizabeth Frey, aged 9 months and 12 days.

TODD—On Thursday morning, January 23, 1873, GEORGE, second son of Andrew and Margaret Todd, in his 16th year.

WORK—On Thursday evening, January 23, 1873, CHARLES ST. CLAIR, only child of D. P. and Alice C. Work, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

HEAPS—On Friday, January 24th, 1873, at 7:40 o'clock A. M., CHARLOTTE, wife of John W. Heaps, in the 32d year of her age.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday evening, January 23, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, MARY, wife of Robert Campbell, in the 32d year of her age.

GILTINAN—On Wednesday evening, January 22, 1873, at his residence, 143 Webster avenue, Mr. JOHN GILTINAN, in the 52d year of his age.

MUELLER—On Thursday, January 23, 1873, at 6 o'clock A. M., H. F. MUELLER, aged 56 years, 7 months and 14 days.

PATTON—On Monday, 27th inst., at his father's residence, THOMAS PATTON, aged 3 years and 5 months.

WILSON—On Sabbath afternoon, 26th inst., ANNIE IZETTA DUNSEATH, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wilson, aged 1 year and 4 days.

BARBOUR—On Sunday afternoon, January 26th, ELLEN MURDOCK, second daughter of Joseph and Nettie J. Barbour, aged 14 years and 20 days.

SMITH—On Monday, Jan. 27, 1873, Mrs. MARY S., widow of the late John G. Smith, aged 53 years.

REITER—On Monday evening, January 27, 1873, ELIZA REYNOLDS, wife of Dr. W. C. Reiter.

MOSS—On Wednesday morning, January 29th, at 5½ o'clock, ANDREW MOSS, nephew of Tattersall Ingham, aged 12 months and 10 days.

BROSE—On Tuesday morning, January 28, at 3 o'clock, DANIEL BROSE, aged 41 years and 4 months.

BUCHNER—On Wednesday, January 29, at six o'clock P. M., MAGGIE, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Buchner, in the ninth year of her age.

CHEESMAN—On Wednesday, January 29, at 3 A. M., WM. S. CHEESMAN, in the 39th year of his age.

Subscribers, when making purchases of good advertised in this paper, will oblige us by stating to those from whom they buy, that they saw the advertisement in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 173 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet to private disease sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and to put to a stop to the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 173 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

Scobie, Reed & Smith,
SEEDSMEN.
137 Liberty street.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1873, a TRACT OF LAND, located on the river, two miles below Monongahela City, in Union township, Washington county, Pa., containing about 120 acres, 109 acres underlaid with coal, balance river bottom. Soil of good quality, plenty of timber, water, lime and sandstone, having a river front of 100 rods, and traversed by the P. C. & C. Railroad. Also, a house containing 7 rooms, cellar, hall, &c., all in good order and modern style, with Lot of 1 acre, orchard and necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be known.

S. B. BENTLEY,
G. M. C. BENTLEY.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

To One and All.

Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEDICINE

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisterization are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter-charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.

Open Day and Evening.

Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in

Actual Business and Practical Banking.

Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other Schools and methods of instruction.

A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.

For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address

GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS.

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 9 cents.

ONE CASE 38-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

The Wheat Field of America.

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown*.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. **Seven Years' Credit**: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 **Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner Ninth street, New York.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN TEN WEEKS. — Greatest success ever known of

DITSON & CO.'S GEMS OF STRAUSS,

Now contains—Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic. **1001 Nights**, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women and Song, Publisher, Burgersin, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes, and **20** other of his best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Belle Helene, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lob der Frauen, Mazurkas, Orpheus, Quadrille, and **20** other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss and filling **100** large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music.—*Evening Mail*.

Price, $2 50 in board covers; $3 00 in cloth; $4 00 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.

Now ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano ... $1 00

Try Sparkling Rubies ... 35

And pronounce it the best and brightest of sabbath School Song Books.

Try Cheerful Voices ... 50

The new School Song Book, by L. O. Emerson. We expect to sell **100,000 in 1873**.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE valuable farm known as the "Matthias Dury Farm," situated east of and adjoining the town of East Springfield, Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, about fifteen miles west of Steubenville and six miles north of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, is offered

FOR SALE.

The farm consists of **240** acres, of the best quality of farming land; **160** acres cleared and under cultivation; the remainder well timbered woodland. The whole farm is inclosed with a good fence. The cleared land is laid out into fifteen separate fields, and each inclosed with good substantial fences. Of these, fourteen fields are well supplied with water from never-failing springs. There are two coal banks on the premises—of the best quality; veins four to five feet in thickness. Also a limestone quarry of excellent quality as a fertilizer and for building purposes. An orchard, a frame dwelling house of five rooms, a barn, stable, wagon house and granary constitute other advantages and improvements of the premises.

The soil on this farm is naturally of good quality, and besides it is at present in a more than ordinary state of fertility, having for the last twelve years been used exclusively for a stock and stock feeding farm. All the produce of the farm as well as large quantities of feed from other farms was consumed on the premises, thereby adding continually to its fertility. During all this time none of the fields were farmed for more than three crops in succession. They were set in grass and clover for three years in succession, by contract with the tenant.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale, address W. R. LLOYD, Attorney-at-Law, Steubenville, Ohio, or the undersigned, Lock Box 1362 Columbus, Ohio.

N. B.—Title to said premises will be secured by the owners by deed of general warranty.

C. JACOBS, Columbus, Ohio.

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

And the F. C. LIGHTE

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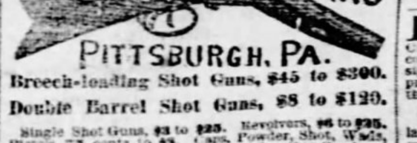
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Sign of the Big Gun,

No. 179 Smithfield Street.

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Artificial Limb Company.

Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.

Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

Manufacture

ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for Weak and Deformed Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

A NEW TOMATO.

I introduce this season, a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, which is probably the earliest of all varieties. It combines just what is wanted, viz—extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, richness of color, with an entire freedom from greenness and cracking around the stem, and first-class cropping qualities. Single packets of 25 seeds, 25 cents; five packets, $1. Packets of 25 seed selected from the few very earliest, 50c. My Seed Catalogue free to all. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock of

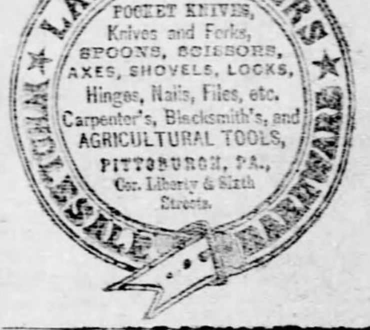
FINE GOODS,

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.

902. CHESTNUT STREET. 902.



DR. WHITTIER,

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A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, debility, blotches, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

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"Book for the million!" Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages, sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents—Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
"Insects at Home."

700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE BROOKS, 124 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Gill Hall township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.

JANUARY 18, 1873.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TEStamentary upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.

ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. T. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to

J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873.

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.

JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
Elizabeth tp., near Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
Executors.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
South Fayette Township.
JOHN PATTERSON,
Riddle.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of DAVID CLEMENTS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and all persons having claims will present the same for settlement to

JOHN WYLIE, Executor.

Postoffice address at North Washington, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

TO THE LADIES.—A 48 PAGE BOOK containing answers to questions of great importance. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

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Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
FUNDED LOAN.
The last opportunity for holders of
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
To get Government 5 per cents. in exchange.
We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
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Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,
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GEO. H. ANDERSON,
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)
Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages.
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. ja29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

The great necessity of the commercial world just now is to have cheap money—for history has always shown that when money has been abundant and cheap, new avenues of industry are constantly opened up, and activity and enterprise is infused into every department of trade and commerce; but on the other hand, when money is scarce and dear, manufactures and commerce are retarded, enterprise crushed and new efforts prevented. For the accommodation of business men, and to assist them in carrying on their operations, banks are instituted. The banks deal in money as their merchandise. If now this merchandise is plenty and is not burdened with extra costs, the banks can afford to sell it to their customers cheap. But here is the difficulty—money is taxed and burdened as no other article of merchandise is. For instance, the national banks now pay the following taxes: 1, a tax on capital in excess of amount invested in U. S. bonds; 2, a tax on deposits; 3, a tax on net gains; 4, a State tax on market value of stock; 5, a tax on circulation. State banks are taxed in a similar way. All these taxes are but so many additional burdens put upon the borrowers of money—so much of a tariff added to the real cost of money which must be paid by the borrower. There is too much taxation in this way, and for the sake of reducing cost of money we hope some of these burdens may be removed.

The Treasury will buy $1,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,500,000 of gold each Thursday during February. Total gold sales for the month, $6,000,000; bond purchases, $4,000,000.

The public debt statement for February 1st shows an increase of $403,245.

We understand that a movement is on foot to organize here a board of brokers or stock exchange, similar to those in existence in Philadelphia and New York. If rightly managed it would be of great advantage to the business interests of Pittsburgh.

A stationer in a western State issues a circular to the banks, stating that by inserting the words "one day after date, without grace," in drafts, thereby constituting them time bills, the 2 cent revenue stamp may be saved, and some banks have adopted the suggestion. The saving of two cents does not compensate the risk of losing endorsers, for most certainly, if such a draft should not be presented, and if unpaid, protested when due, the endorsers are released from liability.

Peoples' National Bank stock sold last evening, at McIlwaine's stock sales rooms, 103 Smithfield street, for $119.

Gold has been steady during the day, advancing, however, to 113⅝.

In the New York stock market the bull movement seems to have been checked; prices declining a fraction at the close through the entire list, the principal decline, however, being in Erie.

In our local money market money to-day seems to be easier than it has been for some time past. Prime paper can readily be placed at 10 to 12 per cent. We are glad to note this returning ease, and can only hope that rates will still further decline. Good paper ought readily to be placed at 9 per cent., and our manufacturers cannot afford to pay over that and do a successful business.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	113	113⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅛	116⅜
" —coupons		118⅛
5-20—1862	114	114⅜
5-20—1864	114	114⅜
" 1865	114⅜	115
" 1865 new	114⅛	114⅜
" 1867	116⅛	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	116	116⅛
10-40s	111	111⅛
10-40s—coupons	114⅛	114⅜
Currency 6's	115	115⅜
New 5 per cents	113	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	106⅛	105⅜
Erie	69	67⅛
B. H. & E.	9⅛	9⅛
C. C. & I. C.	41⅛	40⅛
St. Paul	54⅛	54⅛
Do. preferred	79⅛	79⅜
Michigan Southern	95⅛	95⅜
Do Central		111
Rock Island	114	113⅛
North Western, Common	84⅜	84⅜
Do. preferred	93	
Pacific Mail	73⅛	72⅛
Atlantic Mail	7⅛	7⅛
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	90
Ohio & Mississippi	49⅛	49
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅛
Toledo & Wabash	74⅜	73⅜
Fort Wayne	94	93⅜
Adams Express	93⅛	
American Express	68⅜	69
United States Express	78	78⅜
Harlem	120	120⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and no quotable change in prices; $1.75@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50 to 60c per gall.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUTTER—Continues quiet and unchanged; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to common, 8 to 12. The inquiry is mainly for the best.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull, but unchanged; $8@8.50 per bbl.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Standard brands of Goshen, September cure, 16½@17c in a jobbing way. Not much inquiry for lower grades.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16½@17 by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, but an early improvement in the demand is anticipated. Peaches, halves, 7½@8c; Apples, 5 to 6c; Blackberries, 10 to 12.

EGGS—Notwithstanding there has been no perceptible increase in the arrivals, the market is dull, and prices are reported lower; fresh, 37 to 38; limed, 30 to 33.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and the feeling, under the influence of late advices from other points, is scarcely as strong; although prices are still maintained. Spring wheat, $8.25 to $8.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and red winter wheat, $9@9.50. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain of all kinds continue meagre, but the supply is pretty well equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change. Wheat continues scarce and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.80 to $1.85 for fair to prime red. Oats, also, are reported easier—there is less inquiry, but with continued light receipts, there is no accumulation of stock, and prices are fully maintained; 46 to 48c, as to quality. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 55@56, on track, and 57@58 free in elevator. Sales of Ear Corn, in bulk, at 56@57. Barley, in fair demand and may be quoted at 90@95 for spring, and $1.00@1.05 for fall. Rye, in the absence of sales, is quoted at 90c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but hopes of an early change for the better are entertained. Importers are still holding Coffee firmly at full prices, but eastern jobbers are offering to sell at a reduction of from ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, and even at the decline the market is dull; the fact that jobbers are anxious to realize is attributed to the stringency in money matters. Sugars, especially refined goods, are also dull, and prices are down as low, if not lower, than they have been at any time during the past twelve months. New Orleans Molasses firm, with a steady demand, while Syrups continue very dull. Carolino Rice quoted firm and tending upward.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10@10⅝c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 19c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

HAY—The demand continues light, and prices are weak though unchanged; baled, on track, $25@28. Sales from country wagons, at $30 to $40—mostly within the range of $30@35.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but unchanged. Bran 90 to $1 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@$1.10; Middlings, $1.20 to $1.30, according to quality.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted at 70 to the trade, and 72@73 in small lots.

ONIONS—Scarce, and prices are still maintained, $5@6 per bbl., according to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c per bushel, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 15c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.25@3.50 per bushel in first hands, and $4.00@4.25 in second hands. Clover $5.00@5.25 and $5.75@6. Flax Seed, $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873.

The crude market was reported firmer to-day, with but little offering and some inquiry; prices, however, as compared with yesterday have undergone but little change: $2.10 to $2.15 per bbl, at Parker, equal to about 5½ to 6c per gallon here. The inquiry, however, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is light, as the great majority of refineries are stopped, and the tankmen generally do not seem disposed to pay present prices, besides, so far as we are able to learn, the most of them appear to have bought all the oil they want or have tanks to put it in. Refined continues dull and prices are weak, though not quotably lower; 16½@17 on cars here, 20½@21 delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil barrels continue very scarce, hence, notwithstanding the demand is light, prices are still maintained; $2 to $2.05 for city make. The very limited supply of barrels is owing mainly to the scarcity of staves; many of the cooper shops have been obliged to stop for want of them.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta G W, acct. T Hackett	335
Vesta O W, acct. Wood	406
Vesta O W, acct. J. Lewis	371
Vesta O W, acct. O. J. Grier	149
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. & D.	320
Newcomer & Co., acct. owner	535
Excelsior O W, acct. Parker & T	471
Brilliant O W acct. Lockhart F & Co.	308
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	368
Eagle O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	383
Riverside O W, acct. Duncan	252
Star O W, acct H. McKelvey	936
Fairview O W, acct. Stevenson	127
Fairview O W, acct J. O. Grier	80
D. P. Reighard acct. owner	161
Total	5863

Wheat at Chicago.

The Tribune of Monday says: Wheat was less active, and declined ⅜@⅝c lower, the drop not occurring till late in the session. New York was quoted firm, but Liverpool was reported dull with a downward tendency, and our receipts were more liberal, with the promise of larger receipts in the future. These tended to dullness here; but the chief feature in our market was the absence of a desire to buy, as the February shorts seemed to have been all filled, and many operators were busy in receiving and redelivering, so that they had no time to make fresh trades. The great majority of dealers expect much larger receipts, now that the "back of the winter" is broken for the sixth time this season, and seem inclined to look for lower prices. They say that quotations have been kept up on the strength of the storm, of which we have had enough, and that fine weather will work a radical change. There is no doubt that a great deal of wheat is waiting in the country to come in just as fast as the railroad cars can bring it here.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co.p	2	Shoenberger & Co.o	1
Pgh Bolt Co.o	1		
Total			4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co.m	3	Loomis & Co.m	2
Nimick & Co.m	1	Jones & L.m	1
J. Painter & Son.m	1	Caughey & H.m	4
Moorhead & Co.p	4		
Total			16

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.m	3	Caughey & H. m	1
J. W. Porter m	1		
Total			5

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co.o	7	Wharton Bros.o	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.m	2	Wm Smith,m	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1873.

Applications for the new loan here and through the agencies throughout the country are numerous and heavy, and are chiefly from National banks exchanging their circulation. Very few have yet come from remote points, which are now only beginning to be reached by the full prospectus. Advices from London indicate a large subscription, but as the continent has not yet been heard from, there is no data upon which to estimate the aggregate applications. The five per cents. in London closed to-day at 112, and here at 113¾, or about ½ per cent. premium. Money was irregular, loaning as high as 1-16 per day, but the closing rate was 7 currency to 7 coin, at which rate most of the day's business was done. Sterling was firm; 109⅜@109⅝. Gold was higher, ranging from 112⅞ to 113¾, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans 3@6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $200,000. Governments were a trifle better, and steady. State bonds dull; Tennessees easier. Railway mortgages were active and firmer. The stock market opened firm at an advance of ¼@⅝ per cent., but prices soon became irregular, and in the afternoon the market was weak and lower. There were immense transactions in Western Union, which opened at 90¼, and fluctuated to 90⅛, 91, 89¾, 90⅝, 89⅞, 90, 90¾, 89¼, 90⅛, 89⅞ and 89¼. Erie, next in point of interest, opened at 69¼, and fluctuated to 68¼, 68¾, 67¾, 68, 67¾, 68, 67⅞ and 68⅛. Lake Shore ranged 95⅛, 96⅜ and 95⅞; New York Central 106½ and 105⅞; Pacific Mail, 73, 73⅜, 72⅛ and 72⅝; Atlantic & Pacific 37⅜ and 36⅞; Ohio & Mississippi 48⅞, 49⅜ and 49; Rock Island 114¼ and 113⅞; Wabash 74⅜ and 73⅞; Hartford and Erie 9⅞ and 9; C. C. & I. C. 41⅜ and 40¾; Union Pacific 36⅞ and 35¾; North Western Common 84⅝, 85 and 84¼, and preferred 93⅛, 92⅞ and 92¼. The market closed weak, except Erie.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅝; 5-20s '62, 114¼; do '64, 114¼; do '65, 115; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116⅝; new 5s, 113⅝; Ten-forties, 114⅜. Currency sixes, 115¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93⅜; Tennessee old, 78¼; do new, 81; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 102; Western Union Telegraph, 89¼; Quicksilver, 44¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; American Merchants Union Express, 69; United States Express, 78¼; Pacific Mail, 71⅝; New York Central, 105⅝; Erie, 68⅛; do preferred, 80; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 110⅜; Northwestern, 84¼; do preferred, 92¼; Rock Island 113⅝; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 79; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93⅞; Chicago & Alton, 115⅞; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 49; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92; Burlington & Quincy, 119¾; Lake Shore, 95⅛; Panama, 40¾; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 35⅞; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 89; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102⅛; Hartford & Erie, 9⅜.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton lower and very quiet; low middlings 20¼c; sales of futures 12,200 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20 7-16c; March 20¾@20⅞c; April 20 13-16@20 15-16c; May 21 1-16@21¼c; June 21¼@21 9-16c. Flour quiet and slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6,40@7,25; common to good $7,30@7,90; good to choice $8@8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,75@6,50. Whisky steady at 93½c. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 3,000 bushels; strictly prime No 1 Milwaukee in store $1,84; extra choice No 2 Duluth, afloat, $1,76; red western $2,00. Rye, Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts 16,000 bushels; old western mixed, afloat 67c; yellow western 66@67c; white 66c. Oats in fair demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; white 54@55c; mixed State 52@54c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans 73@76½c. Rice steady at 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 9c; refined 20@20½c. Turpentine steady at 67c. Provisions: mess pork and beef unchanged. Cut meats very quiet. Hams 12@13c. Shoulders 6¼@6½c. Middles lower; short clear 7⅜c; long and short clear March 7¼c. Lard quiet; western steam 8¼c; kettle 8½c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese steady at 13@16½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 4.—Consols for money, 92¼@92¼. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93 do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91¼; Erie railway, 54¼. Tallow 46s. Refined petroleum 19¼@19¾s. Linseed oil £32 15s. Turpentine 50s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales of 8,000 bales, of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston deliverable this month at 9¾d; shipped from the ports, deliverable February and March at 9-13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 12s 2d@12s 4d; club 12s 8d@13s 3d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Lard 38s 9d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days amounted to 12,000 quarters, of which 4,000 quarters were American. The receipts of corn for the same time amounted to 3,000 quarters, all of which was American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and not quotably higher.

ANTWERP, February 4.—Refined petroleum 44¼f.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1,29 bid and $1,30 asked; No 2 do $1,24¼; rejected 98c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30c cash; rejected, 27½c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2, 25½@25¾c. Rye quiet and weak: No 2 67½@68c. Barley: fall No 2, 70@70½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork $12,00 cash. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7⅜c cash. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 4¼@4½c. Green meats steady. Hams 7¾@8¾c for 18 to 20 lbs. average. Dressed hogs: heavy weights dull, but higher at $4,60@4,65; light weights dull and lower at $4,90. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Cotton quiet at 20¼c. Flour steady with a nominal demand at $8,10@8,40. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 red winter $1,76. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 41@42c. Rye quiet at 87@89c. Oats steady at 31@39c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs dull and prices drooping at 30c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork nominally $12,75@13,00. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; steam 7⅜@7½c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4½c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon easier; shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 7⅜c. Green meats nominally unchanged. Hogs firm; extreme range $4,35@4,80; principal sales at $4,50@4,75; receipts 2,000. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 4.—Cattle to-day 2,176; total for week 5,899; market dull at ½c of a decline, heavy run of common stock; sales: 219 Illinois steers, 1,168 to 1,175, at $5@5,62½; 37 Indiana steers, 1,015 to 1,218, at $4,25@5,40; 33 Ohio stockers, 9,59 to 9,82, at $4,50@4,55; 18 Ohio steers, 1,142, at $5,25; 13 Texas steers, 993 to 1,005, at $4,87½@5,12½. Sheep and lambs to-day 2,000, making total for the week 6,400; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,300, making total for week 9,900; market moderately active at a decline of 20c per cwt from last week's closing prices; sales to-day 2,500 Ohio hogs, 123 to 309 lbs, at $4,80@5,00, latter for choice lots.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; middling 19½c. Flour: demand good at full prices and unchanged. Corn dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 31@32c. Oats dull and prices drooping; No 2 28½@29c. No sales of either rye or barley. Whisky dull; 89c. Mess pork quiet; $13. Dry salt meats in fair demand; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 7½c. Lard saleable at 7⅜c. Hogs firm; $3,90@4,30. Cattle steady; common to choice Texans $2@4,50; do cows and heifers $1@4; fair to choice steers $4,50@6.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Trade was moderately active with commission houses representing cotton goods, but jobbers' distributions were checked by the inclement weather, and were chiefly confined to filling orders. Cotton goods were firm, but unchanged, with an improved demand for colored cottons, corset jeans and rolled jaconets. Wide bleached sheetings were in good request, and the stocks are light in first hands. Woolens were quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are dull. The regular auction sales for the season commence on Thursday, February 6th.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Flour firmer; western superfine $5,75@6,75; extra $7@8,50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firmer; mixed western 44@46c; white 47c. Rye quiet at 96@98c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $14,25@14,50. Bacon firm with a good demand; shoulders 6¼c; rib sides 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Western butter in good demand; choice roll 26@27c. Whisky weak at 93½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $8,50@9,00. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; amber Michigan, spot, $1,73; seller last half February $1,81; No 1 red $1,82. Corn dull and prices have declined; high mixed, spot, 38¾c; low mixed 38¼c; yellow 39½c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Clover Seed $5,50. Dressed hogs active at $5,05.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c. Wheat firm at $1,70@1,75. Corn firm at 42c. Oats firm at 30@31c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Mess pork $13. Bacon easy; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Hams: sugar cured 12@12¾c. Bulk meats easy; shoulders 4¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Lard 8@8½@9@9½c for choice leaf. Whisky firm at 88@89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 4.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 red winter held at $1,75; No. 2 do $1,70. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 45@46c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 State 39c. Refined petroleum steady at 17½c for car lots, and 18@18½c for trade lots.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Flour very weak; superfine $5,50; extra $6,50@7,00. Wheat very dull; red $1,90@1,92; white $1,98@2,02. Rye 88c. Corn dull; yellow 59@60c; mixed 61c; white 66c. Oats dull; white 49@50c; mixed 56c. Petroleum: crude 14¼@14¾c; refined 20c. Whisky 94c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¼c. Flour in fair demand and market firm. Grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Hogs $4@4,35.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; extra $2. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; yellow 41½. Oats: demand good at 37c. Clover Seed $5,50. Hogs: dressed $5.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,33; No. 2 do $1,24¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 34½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 26½c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 77c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 4,000 bales good ordinary at 18½c; low middlings 19⅜@19¾c; middling Orleans 19⅞@20c; receipts 9,380 bales; exports Revel 1,124; stock 211,696.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 4.—Wheat scarce. Corn dull at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte $1,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car m iron, Carnagie K& Co; 57 do coal, N Y & C C Co; 69 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 14 do do, Sable C Co; 1 do 1 stone, Isabella F Co; 20 do stone, C Howard & Son; 1 do lumber, S & W H Martin; 1 do hay, Scott & G; 1 do clay, Star F B Co; 10 sks bw flour, Shomaker & Co; 15 do rags, Fleming A & Co; 19 sks oats, 3 sks rye, R M Dickey; 54 do oats, Adams & K; 39 corn, Merrison & C; lot butter, eggs, poultry, ect., owners.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—25 cases tobacco, Shomaker & Co; 20 do do, T C Jenkins; 2 do do, J M Siebel & Co; 12 do cigars, Kramer & V; 1 do do, Curry & M; 17 bxs fish, Thos McCoy; 25 do do, D W Garrett; 25 bbls beans, Loh & C; 5 do 1 oil, Dalzell & T; 48 do onions, Voigt M & Co; 17 do s iron, J Winkler; 1 do whisky, Adler R & Co; 4 cars o bbls, Central R Co; 4 bdls chairs, W H Lemon; 1 bx h ware, 1 do glass, Z D Smith; 66 do butter, Voigt M & Co; 36 sks c seed, H Rea Jr; 24 do flour, W Haslage; 7 do feed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; ½ chest tea, Dilworth & Co; 30 kgs p barley, Arbuckles & Co; 1 csk ware, T F Brady; 2 pkgs g stone, J B Lyon & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—14 bxs h nails, England & B; 119 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 1 bag beans, Scobia R & Co; 78 do rye, S B Floyd & Co; 30 do t seed, Watt L & Co; 20 do do, G A Martin; 18 pkgs g ware, Chambers; 6 do do, McKee & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do hams, J P Hanna & Co; 1 do hay, Hitchcock McC & Co; 18 bbls flour, Atwell & Lee; 100 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 10 do spirits, S S Watters & Co; 18 do tallow, Strong & W; 2 do do, Reed & Co; 1 bdl leather, W Flaccus & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Dilworth Bro; 10 bgs t seed, S Hare & Son; 4 pkgs honey, C O Perrine; 210 do lard, 50 bbs oil, R Owens; 36 bales hops, J White Jr; 21 do do, G Seidle.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1721 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 42 bales b corn, R Dickey & Co; 38 sks c seed, H Rea Jr; 13 do barley, McHenry & H; 180 c seed, S Durst; 98 do oats, Rainbow & A; 31 do do, J Wainwright; 91 do do, J & D McCaffrey; 60 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 40 bbls molasses, Curry & M; 3 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 do varnish, S M Hebron; 100 do flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 30 do molasses Arbuckles & Co; 6 do do, Luebbe Bro; 50 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 19 do do, S Ewart & Co, 1 car bran, Adams & K; 1 do hay, D W Bussard; 4 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co.

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1033 CHESTNUT STREET.
MWF Philadelphia Pa.

Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
ja8:67 PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is rising at this point, under the influence of the recent thaw, with close on to seven feet in the channel, and the indications at this writing are that there will be a good barge water within the next twenty-four hours. The weather continues soft and the snow is rapidly disappearing; thermometer 55; wind southwest all day. While we have nothing definite in regard to the matter, it is fair to infer that the thaw has been general; if so, a big river may be looked for, as there was considerable snow throughout this section of country.

Some of the tow boats were making preparations yesterday, so as to be in readiness when the water comes, and if the weather does not turn cold, a large amount of coal will get out.

The E. H. Durfee left Steubenville yesterday for this port, and she was expected to arrive last evening. She is from New Orleans, and her cargo consists mainly of sweets.

There are quite a number of boats ice-bound at different point along the river between here and Cincinnati, some en route for points below, and others detined for this port.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes under date of Jan. 31 as follows: The Grand Lake No. 2 passed down with a tow of coal in the afternoon. She could not come near this shore or send out her yawl. The tug Montonk took provisions to her. Her captain stated that the ice he had passed through above here was very much heavier than that now passing the city, and thought he could fight his way southward. Parties on the Crescent City lying at the Kentucky shore opposite Bird's Point say that from that point they could see the Grand Lake trying to make a landing above Island No. 1, and that two or three of her barges were lost in the attempt.

—The Zanesville Courier, of Saturday, says: The ice gorge in the Muskingum River, commencing a short distance below Taylorsville and extending over the dam and for a distance of nearly three miles this side, is rather formidable. The back water from this gorge extends to this city. The recent cold weather has rendered the ice more solid and compact, and when thick ice on Licking and the Upper Muskingum shall commence moving down against it, more or less trouble, if not danger, may be expected. A somewhat similar ice gorge exists at or near Eaglesport.

—The residence of Mr. C. D Millar, river editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, was entered by burglars Saturday morning early, but only a breast-pin and two shirt studs were missed next day, although the house had been pretty well gone through, and that, too, by some one evidently acquainted with the premises.

—The John S. Bransford, the New independent Upper Cumberland packet, has been so well patronized and liberally sustained by the Hurry county shippers that Capt. Lovell will buy or build another good boat to run in connection with her.

—A Dubuque paper says: From what we can read we understand that the war between the Northern Line and White Collar boats will be continued next summer more vigorously than last season. Passenger rates, it is thought, will be very low.

—The hull of the LeClair is still where it sunk, outside of Rankin & Co.'s little wharfboat, at Evansville. The Collier's middle barge is lodged on it, and has been unloaded. The Collier's rudders are disabled, and she is unable to move from the head of Dutch Bend.

—One of the porters on the Natchez was accidentally shot a few days ago by another porter, while the boat was lying at Natchez. The wounded man was transferred to the Gov. Allen and soon afterwards died.

—Capt. Frisbee, once a successful steamboatman, and at one time during the war comparatively rich, is now the steward of a restaurant in Nashville.

—A little waif was left on the door-step of Capt. Vincent Shinkle, Cincinnati, on Thursday night. The youngster flourishes under the cognomen of Vincent Butts Shinkle.

—A large number of steamboats are laid up at the mouth of Green river on account of ice. They present the appearance of a little city as they lie along the shores for a mile up the river.

—The R. W. Skillinger left New Orleans for Red River without having received a pound of freight there.

—The attempt to raise the steamer Hamilton, sunk in Red River, has been abandoned, and she will prove a total wreck.

—The Gleneoe, coming up, has 700 tons, including 1,168 bars railroad iron, 400 hhds Louisiana sugar, and 2,500 sacks Havana sugar.

—Barge 35 was raised by the Crescent City Friday night, and is being repaired, when its freight will be replaced and taken to New Orleans.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer
E. H. DURFEE.
Conlson..........Commander
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, SATURDAY, Feb. 8th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
fe5 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
3 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street.
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 363 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First Avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 8 Irvine ..., Pittsburgh.

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, at No. 1 September Term, 1872, in Partition of the real estate of JOHN ROSSITER, dec'd., the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, at the corner of Lacock and Craig streets, in the City of Allegheny, on TUESDAY, the 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain lot of ground in the First ward, of the City of Allegheny, on the north-west corner of Lacock and Craig streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Lacock and Craig streets; thence westwardly along Lacock street 110 feet to Isabella Court 21 feet; thence eastwardly by lot of said Joseph S. Caskey, and parallel with Lacock street 55 feet to a point; thence southwardly, parallel with Craig street 6⅜ inches to a point; thence eastwardly by lot of said Joseph S. Caskey, and parallel with Lacock street 55 feet to Craig street, and thence southwardly along Craig street 20 feet 5½ inches to Lacock street, the place of beginning, whereon are erected TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES.

TERMS—One-third cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one-third at the decease of Mrs. Ann Maria Rossiter, widow of John Rossiter, deceased, the interest thereon from the confirmation of sale, to be paid annually to her during her natural life. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. ROSSITER, Administrator.
C. HASBROUCK, Attorney for Petitioner.
LEGGATE & HAMILTON, Auctioneers.
JANUARY 29, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a. on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Casey, Fogarty & Co., have this day changed by mutual consent, James Casey retiring from active partnership, and have this day formed a limited partnership in pursuance to the provisions of an act of Assembly of March 1st, A. D. 1836, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale liquor business in the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of CASEY & FOGARTY. The general partners are T. D. CASEY and T. C. FOGARTY of Allegheny county, and the special partner is JAMES CASEY, of Allegheny co., who has invested in the business five thousand dollars in cash. This co-partnership is to continue until August 1st, 1876.

T. D. CASEY, } General
T. C. FOGARTY, } Partners.
JAMES CASEY, Special Partner.
January 2, 1873.

CO-PARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of General House Carpentering and Jobbing, Under the firm name and style of
W. F. & J. CASEY.
Office and shop, corner of Seventh avenue and Fountain street.
W. F. CASEY,
JAMES CASEY.
PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Semina weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 160 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.......J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE STEAM MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT.)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tabular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and Its Products,
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Philadelphia address,
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109 WALNUT STREET

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JOHN H. STEWART.......ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
CommissionStables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
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Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and PictureFrames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
A Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS.—Robert Dickson, Jacob Abl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Garver, P. Kane, C. Von Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

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Stockholders Individually Liable,
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
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JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK..........$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872..........$101,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
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No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
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PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 183 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
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140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
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Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Prest.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Commercial Banking Company
No. 93 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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DIRECTORS.
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Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
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David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Reufel, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge.
All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
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Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
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Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
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Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
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W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

PATENT CANDLES—FOR CHURCH purposes, in cartoons or cases. Patent Sperm, Paraffine and Stearic Acid in fours and sixes. For sale by the box or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

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Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL..........$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
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James Phelan, P. Le Goullon, F. Kane
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

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WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
New York, 80 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 160 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and 32d road streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, A. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Ensell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE SPRING AND AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward.
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 foot lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 foot 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 43d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. C. FRIEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:59am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:55am
Chicago Express	12:30pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:45am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:45am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:49pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:20pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	3:30pm	Wall's No. 4	3:35pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Wall's No. 6	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:59 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:45 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York 6:19 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York 12:34 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M., arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:55am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:55am	Freeport No. 1	9:25am
Express	10:25am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	2:10pm
Express	2:50pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Freeport No. 2	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Mail	5:45pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm
Springdale No. 2	8:45pm		

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 2 10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From December 23, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:55am	Pacific Express	2:35am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:45am	Wheeling Ex.	11:55am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:18am	Chicago Express	11:55am
Chicago Mail	7:25am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:55pm
Chicago Express	9:25am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	4:55pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:25pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	4:55pm
Pacific Express	1:42pm	Cl. & Wh'g M'l	8:35pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:35pm	Chicago Mail	8:25pm
Erie Express	4:45pm	Erie Express	11:15pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:35am	Leetsdale Accom	6:55am
Leetsdale Accom	10:25am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:05am
Leetsdale Accom	12:05pm	Enon Accom.	8:55am
New Castle Ac.	1:05pm	New Castle Ac.	10:25am
Enon Accom.	3:45pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:55pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:25pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:55pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:15pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:25pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:45pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:35pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:55am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:55am	Southern Ex.	2:35am
Columbus Mail	7:15am	McDonald Ac.	6:55am
Wash. Accom.	8:45am	Wash. Accom.	8:35am
Pacific Express	9:25am	Steubenville Ac.	9:55am
McDonald Ac.	12:05pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:15pm
Southern Ex.	2:15pm	McDonald Ac.	4:15pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:45pm	Wash. Accom.	5:55pm
McDonald Ac.	6:15pm	Fast Line	6:55pm
Sunday Church train	1:15pm	Sunday Church train	10:55am

2:15 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:35 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:45 am and Steubenville accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:25 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:35 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:05 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:35am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:05am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:25pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	6:35pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:20am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to points on the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:20pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommoda'n	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4 25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. M. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. BROWN..........W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c. done the best manner, at reasonable rates.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Constitutional Convention.

Section Relating to the Salaries of Legislators Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1873.

Resolutions being in order, the following were read and referred to the proper committees:

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Mantor (Crawford): No person authorized to vote under this Constitution shall be disfranchised, nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged, provided, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of this Constitution excluding from the right to vote all persons who may *pay or receive* money or any other thing of value, or promise any consideration, place or office with the view of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for Federal, State or local office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in any way preventing the purity of the ballot or the freedom of elections.

CONCERNING JURORS.

By Mr. Minor (Crawford): To authorize the Legislature to modify the existing rules as to the qualification of jurors, and if so, in what manner, and to what extent.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Mr. Clark (Indiana): That Senators elected before the adoption of this Amended Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were elected respectively; and at the first election after the adoption of this amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts, as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for two years. At the second general election after the adoption of the amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for one year. And at the next general election then next ensuing, the whole number of Senators shall be chosen from the several districts throughout the State, as they shall be at that time constituted by law. All those Senators chosen from districts numbered with odd numbers, to be elected for two years; and those Senators chosen from districts numbered with even numbers, to be elected for a full term of four years. And thereafter, as the term of office of Senators shall expire, their successors shall be elected for a full term.

LEGISLATURE—TENTH SECTION DEFEATED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black (Greene) in the chair. Debate was resumed on the Tenth Section of the Report on Legislature, which read as follows:

"Every member of the General Assembly before he enters upon his official duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence directly, or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted, or received, and that I will not accept or receive directly, or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give, or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.'"

Mr. MacVeagh defended the section, as it came from the Committee, in an earnest speech.

Mr. Newlin was opposed to the oath in its present form, and thought it a disgrace.

Mr. H. W. Palmer offered an amendment, and advocated a change in the section.

Mr. Palmer withdrew his amendment, and the vote recurring on the adoption of the section, it was defeated.

ELEVENTH SECTION—FOR VIOLATION.

The Eleventh Section, as follows, was considered and adopted:

"The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member; any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of having violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

TWELFTH SECTION—SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The Twelfth Section, as follows, was considered:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting, and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, whether as a member of any committee, or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat: *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special session, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

Without coming to a vote on the section the Committee, on motion, rose, with permission to sit again to-morrow.

The Board of Public Charities submitted a paper on Prisons, &c., which was laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1873.

REMONSTRANCE FROM "FRIENDS."

A memorial was read from the religious Society of Friends, respecting military service, remonstrating against the provisions of the constitution upon that topic, as a violation of the religious rights of the Society, guaranteed by its founder, William Penn. The memorial is long, and recites the history and persecutions of the Society for the past two hundred years.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Newlin, that the Common School Fund shall never be divided for sectarian purposes. Referred.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

By Mr. Brodhead—That the following article be incorporated in the amended constitution:

ARTICLE —. The seat of the State Government shall be fixed by the people. At the time and place designated by this Convention for the people to vote for or against the Constitution the people shall also vote upon the location of the seat of the State Government at any one of the following places: Pittsburgh, Altoona, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia. If a majority of all the votes cast be given for any one place, then such place shall thenceforth be the seat of the State Government; but if a majority be not given for any one place, then those two places having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped from the list, and at the next ensuing general election the people shall again vote thereon.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Mr. Struthers (Warren)—Securing the purity of elections, and guarding against corrupt practices in all the Departments of the Government, under penalties embracing forfeiture of office, disqualification to hold office, and by fine and imprisonment.

LEGISLATURE REPORT—SALARY OF LEGISLATORS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black in the chair, and had under consideration the section reported by the Committee on Legislature fixing the salary of members of the Legislature, the question being on the amendment making the salary $700 for the single session.

Mr. Fell said that the salary of $700 would be more than enough for services of sixty days, and would be sufficient even though the session should be extended to ninety days.

Mr. Boyd said that he was in favor of the highest salaries proposed in the Convention, and argued, from the facts connected with the organization of the Credit Mobilier, that legislators should be freed from temptations to sell their votes for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was earnest in his opinions that our law-makers should be well paid for their services. Men who in their private business as merchants, or their private practice as lawyers, could make $5,000 to $10,000, or $15,000 per annum, were asked to go to the Legislature on the contemptible pittance of $700 to $1,200. To secure good and honest law-givers it is requisite to pay them well, otherwise corrupt men, who make politics their profession, and who are ready to take cheap salaries for the purpose of making money through the means of bargain and sale to the highest bidders for their votes, will be secured.

Messrs. Ellis, Hunsicker, Farman, Manton and Cuyler urged the propriety of leaving the whole subject to be regulated by the Legislature.

Mr. Wetherill closed the debate, stating that there was a necessity for the adoption of the article as reported, making the salary $1,200. $50,275 were appropriated to the Senators last session. Their salary and mileage and necessary expenses amounted to $36,500. What became of the extra $17,500? $152,000 were appropriated to the Representatives, and their salary, mileage and extra expenses amounted to $106,000. What became of the extra $46,000? Here, then, we had a balance unaccounted for in the yearly expenditures of the two bodies amounting to nearly $17,000 in the Senate and to $46,000 in the House, or a clear total of $60,000, for which, perhaps, not a single member of the Legislature could account. He thought the salary should be fixed where it had been placed by the Committee.

Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1873.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation, made a supplementary and partial report, which was read and laid on the table. Among its provisions is one depriving any elector from voting who shall offer money to secure votes, or who shall accept money for his own vote. Also, that every person convicted of violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

In contested election cases no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) and Messrs. Carter and Rooke presented minority reports, which were laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—PAY OF LEGISLATORS FURTHER DISCUSSED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the twelfth section, respecting the pay of our legislators.

Mr. Smith (Berks) defended the Legislature against the onslaught made by members of the Convention, and did not think that the representatives of this great Commonwealth were ever overpaid.

W. H. Smith (Allegheny) thought the faith of his colleague in the integrity of the Legislature as great as that of the Scriptural injunction. He did not have that faith, and believed that the fixing of their own salaries should not be left to the members of the Legislature. He was in favor of, and should vote for, the section as it came from the committee.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fell's amendment to fix the salary at $700, and it was defeated.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered an amendment to take the place of the section under consideration, which was debated at length by Messrs. White, Temple and others, and finally agreed to. It reads as follows:

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation or perquisite whatever, whether for services as a member of any committee or otherwise; but no member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, compensation or mileage under any law passed during such period.

OTHER SECTIONS ADOPTED.

The thirteenth section, which provides that every elected or appointed to any office by the Legislature, shall discharge the duties of said office in person and not by proxy, was adopted.

Section fourteenth, providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside over the Senate, and the House elects its Speaker, was passed.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen were considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mac Veagh, the Committee rose, and asked leave to sit again after the reports on Suffrage and Legislation have been made to the Convention, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Sections could be disposed of.

An amendment to the Twentieth Section was offered by Mr. Darlington, which was ordered to be printed. Leave was given to the Committee of the Whole to sit on Monday week, to consider the Report on Legislature.

Adjourned until Monday.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1872.

A RIDER ON THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Senate this morning considered and passed Senator Rutan's supplemental local option bill, to remedy certain defects in the original law of last session. It legalizes elections that have been held on the question, and provides that in cities, boroughs, townships or counties which hold their annual local elections after the third Friday of March, elections shall be held on that day (the third Friday of March) on the question of license or no license. The intent of the bill is to secure a vote on the subject, on or before the third Friday of March, in every part of the State. For instance, Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, hold their local elections in the fall, but under this bill they will vote on license in March.

An amendment was added to the bill which provides in effect that the cities and counties shall vote separately. If the cities vote "for license," then licenses may be issued in the cities, without regard to the vote in the outside districts of the county. This amendment (offered by Senator Fitch) is in these words:

"And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted (and certified to the court or board of license commissioners as the case may be) separate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county, wherein said city may be located; and if a majority vote of such city is 'against license,' then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is 'for license,' then licenses may be granted for such city."

It is probable the bill will pass the House in this shape next week.

JURY SYSTEM IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. Young this morning presented a bill exempting Allegheny county from the operations of the general jury law of the State, by which jurors are selected by two Jury Commissioners, chosen by the people—one from each of the two parties. The bill proposes to return to the old system by which the County Commissioners have charge of drawing jurors. The system of drawing jurors by the new plan is said to have led to a large increase to professional jurymen in Allegheny county. A return to the old system is generally favored by the bar and the bench. Many other counties are also anxious to be rid of the plan now in force in every county except Philadelphia. It was devised to keep politics out of the jury box, but it seems to have succeeded in putting it in, besides adding largely to the professional D. B. jurymen. A better plan would be to authorize the Common Pleas judges to appoint jury commissioners. They would make better selections than a political caucus, for that is what the present system of election amounts to. The Philadelphia reformers are urging for their city a bill for the appointment of jury commissioners by the courts.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

A joint resolution presented in the Senate today by Senator Graham, passed both houses under the suspension of the rules, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives to promote by all the means in their power, the objects of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, appointed by the Governors of States on that stream. The Commission of which General Moorhead is President, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, adjourned to meet in Washington during the present month, when it will submit to Congress the measures of legislation determined on for the improvement of the river. Senator Graham's resolution is intended to strengthen the Commission before Congress.

SAM JOSEPHS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia, who, it is fair to presume, represents the Democratic wing of the opposition to Constitutional Reform, followed Speaker Elliott to-day in a scurrilous attack on the Convention, for the reflections indulged in by some of the delegates, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which Sam has been a shining light for a dozen years, and in which capacity he has made a State-wide reputation for—well, I have no wish to get him up on a question of privilege. The reader can fill in the blank. These assaults on the Convention will do it no harm. Of course its reforms—if the people get what they are promised—will be something in the nature of a permanent "squelcher" on the lobby and the members who trade and barter on legislation with shameless effrontry It is natural that they should grow restive, and exhibit their fears: But it's no use. The whole gang of allied Republican and Democratic "roosters" is doomed, and a glorious riddance it will be for the State. ARCTIC.

POLITICAL.

Letter From Senator Pomeroy—An Investigation Desired.

ATCHISON, KS., January 31.—The *Champion*, to-morrow, will contain the following letter from Senator Pomeroy, received from Topeka to-night, addressed to its editor:

Topeka, Ks., January 31, 1873.—Dear Sir: When you left Topeka I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you, for the public, the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat; but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court to answer to their charge, this is to say that before the judicial tribunal I, too, am desirous, and even anxious to appear, and have a full investigation and verdict, unbiased. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed a crime and the measure of the guilty.

Truly yours, S. C. POMEROY.

A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans.

THE INDIANS.

That "Big Talk" With Captain Jack of the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Little prospect exists, of any practicable adjustment of the Modoc difficulty. Last Thursday Fairchild, Dorris and several others went, by invitation of Captain Jack, to have a "big talk." The place was on the top of a high hill, overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by a squaw—Dixie. She went to Captain Jack and told him if he wanted to have a talk, he must go to the top of the hill, and he would meet Dorris and Fairchild there. Jack would not go. The Indians on the hill ran away. Captain Jack wanted the men to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way. Fairchild refused again, but sent word that Jack could come to his camp within two days; if not, then he must fight again.

General Galom's command was half way over the mountain, and would reach headquarters on Tuesday.

Address by Vice President Colfax on Temperance.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A Baltimore special says that at a temperance address delivered by Vice President Colfax last Saturday night, the reception was the greatest in point of numbers and enthusiasm ever held in that city. Judge Daniels, chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Colfax, alluded to his purity of character and the failure of the attempt to connect him with the Credit Mobilier, upon which there was immense cheering.

When Mr. Colfax commenced speaking the applause was great. The greeting he had received, he said, was gratifying, because it showed that they believed that during his public life, which would close next month, he had sought to stand right in the sight of God, whether the world judged him wrong or not. Mr. Colfax then went on to speak of the evils of intemperance, and the best methods of temperance legislation. Alluding to himself, he said the world was full of human trials, crime, suffering, full of wars, disease, breaking hearts and full of unjust asperions, that it is sometimes hard to bear, unless the ruined are conscious of rectitude. [Loud applause.]

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORTHFIELD DISASTER.

LONDON, January 31.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, states that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off the Dungeness light house, on the night of the 22d instant. The steamship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at first reported, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor she was signalled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer charges brought against them. She subsequently put to sea again and proceeded to Cadiz, as there is no extradition between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew will soon be examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

TERRIBLE STORM.

LONDON, February 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets.

In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts were several feet deep. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around Scilly.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Black Head and became a total wreck. It is feared all on board are lost. The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balleyggan, and fourteen of her crew drowned.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

PARIS, January 31.—No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Orleans Railway Company has been notified that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended.

The *Courier* newspaper of Bayonne says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern Railway at Ormaistiqui, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed by the royal forces. Several trains have been fired into by Carlists and obstacles placed on the tracks.

GERMANY.

THE RUSSO-BRITISH TROUBLE.

BERLIN, February 2.—The *Vessische Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attack of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a false step on the part of England.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Proposition of the Syndicate.

Regulations for Subscribers—The Books to be Opened February 4th—The Terms upon which the New Bonds may be Secured.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1872.—The Syndicate, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and others, having in charge the remainder of the new Funded Loan of $300,000,000, have issued a circular announcing that they are ready to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of the loan, applications to be made payable either in cash or in gold, or in 5-20 bonds, the latter being adjusted up to February 1, 1873.

The new bonds are in denomination from $50 to $10,000, with some registry bonds as high as $25,000 and $50,000. The interest is payable quarterly, commencing February 1, 1873,—one quarter's interest being now due. They may be registered at the option of the holder, and U. S. Treasury checks for interest will be forwarded to the holder. Applications may be made at any of the offices of the Syndicate. Payments are made as follows:

Five per cent. on application; five per cent. on allotment; forty per cent. on May 1st; fifty per cent. on June 1st. When preferred the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Any bonds of the United States, save 5-20s, will be received at their market value, in payment for the new bonds.

The books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, February 4, and remain open until the 7th, and the bonds will be forwarded to the subscribers as soon as possible after the closing of the books. Should the subscriptions outrun the three hundred millions, and the allotment of bonds to each subscriber not equal the amount asked for, the excess of deposit will be forthwith returned.

The Jury in the Wharton Case Discharged.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3.—In the Wharton trial, the jury, who had been out since Friday, entered this morning and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquital.

WEATHER.

In the article on weather, in the GAZETTE, January 6th reads: Indications from 30th December to 29th of January.

"A stormy, changeable month, more disagreeable, rain, cold atmosphere, than severe cold, a few sudden cold snaps: cloudy and variable days, eighteen; rain, twelve; snow, five; sunshine and fair, eleven; storms beginning between sunset and sunrise, bearing a complexion like the January of 1858, but more stormy weather, and changeable." The record reads: cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain, seven; snow, eight; rain and snow, one; clear and fair, eight; daily average of thermometer 33 5-10; maximum, 58 on 16th inst; minimum, seventeen on the 10th and 11th; rain and melted snow, 3 16-100 inches; average height of river seven feet.

In December the daily average of cold was 27 5-100; in January 33 5-100. The winter for snow and cold is but little more severe than that of 1864 and '65. Average thermometer of January, 1865, was 25 and 28 degrees colder than 1873.

A drought, from June 20th to July 25th, 1861, came very near destroying the crops; on the 25th of July a general rain pervaded the country from Connecticut to Kentucky, and recuperated the face of nature, and brought on a solid and exuberant growth. The river in August was eight to ten feet; in September, thirteen feet; and eight inches of rain fell, which does not usually produce more than one to two inches; October gave 1½ inches, which was dry, and gave an opportunity for the crops and fruit to ripen. Vegetation and forest leaves died naturally without being cut off by premature frosts. There were a large number of terrific thunder showers, and the heaviest was on December 9th.

It may be said, the summer had crowded on to the fall, as regards rain, heat and sultriness. The winter of 1864 and '65 entrance was in order and natural, and may be as severe and protracted; and in order and completion alike to 1872 and '73, both having the same experience, vegetation dying naturally, without the intervention of frosts. By record, such summers and falls are generally succeeded by a regular natural and severe winter. So, a very wet, or wet and hot summer is succeeded by a severe winter, also a very dry summer is a prelude to a severe winter.

INDICATIONS.

From 27th Jan. to 26th of Feb. point to: Twenty-three cloudy and variable days, seventeen of snow or rain, seven of fair and clear. A strong, changeable, cold, disagreeable month. The storm likely to begin in daylight, or between sunrise and sunset, December and January predicted they would occur, between sunset and sunrise, which was wholly verified in Dec. and in January, with the exceptions of two storms, about 24th to 27th inst., which began at 6 to 8 A. M. If the present storm should run into discharging rain for a short period as copious as a thunder shower, the wind will go to the northwest and check a threatened flood; if it continues steady gentle raining all night, there is a danger of a flood. G. A.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

A Pretty German Woman Searching for a Missing Husband and Seven Hundred Dollars.

To the already numerous sad stories of desertion and abandonment, which are told to the authorities by those seeking redress, another was added last evening. About eight o'clock a very pretty young German girl, apparently about twenty years old, came into the Mayor's office, and enquiring after an officer, she poured into the sympathetic ear of Detective Long the story of her wrongs. She lived in Rochester, Pa., where she was married about a year ago. The first part of her matrimonial life passed off pleasantly, but lately those little domestic discords which destroy the harmony of married life, had greatly increased, and on Thursday last words came almost to blows. On that day the husband disappeared, the wife knew not where. She strongly suspected, however, that he had shipped for his native land, as, often, previous to his disappearance, he had spoken of his intention of visiting Germany. He took with him all his wife's best clothes and those of the child. The husband possessed the sum of seven hundred dollars, which was deposited in the Germania Savings Bank, of this city. His wife very naturally supposed that, if his intention was to sail for Germany, he would come by way of Pittsburgh, and draw the money from the bank. Accordingly, accompanied by her father, she left home yesterday afternoon, but reached the city after the bank had closed. Without giving her name the young woman and her father left the officer, promising to call this morning, when, if the money is found to be gone, a dispatch will be sent to New York for the arrest of the truant husband.

....Mention was made in Saturday's GAZETTE of the woman from Rochester who came to this city in search of her missing husband. On Saturday morning she visited the savings bank and found that her husband had drawn out the seven hundred dollars, and the conclusion is that he has left for Germany. Telegrams were sent to New York to have him detained, but no answer has been received.

....A man named Thomas Lee was instantly killed at the iron mill of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Sharon, on Thursday, by being caught and drawn through the rolls, mashing his body to a jelly.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Seven Men Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

It becomes our painful duty to lay before our readers this morning, the harrowing details of one of the most terrible explosions that has ever become our duty to chronicle. It occurred at the American Iron Works, Brownstown, (South Side), about ten o'clock yesterday morning. When the report of the accident spread through the city the intensest excitement was occasioned, reports that a number were killed and thirty or forty wounded gained rapid currency. Unfortunately, the rumors of the killed were but too true, and the least exaggerated. Seven men were ushered into eternity without a moments warning; and there were about fourteen wounded more or less. Two of them will probably die.

THE EXPLOSION.

The boilers had been placed in position about a year ago, and had been in use previous to that nearly five years. They were located half way between the old and new mills and immediately at the end of the bolt and nail factories, dividing them, and facing south. The part of the new mill demolished is marked D. No. 5. This was about fifty feet square, and was completely destroyed. The nail and bolt factories were torn away to the distance of some thirty feet, but the machinery nearly escaped intact. There was hardly a vestige of the boiler house left. The boilers were in a battery of four, and they exploded simultaneously.

THE EFFECT WAS TERRIBLE.

Windows were torn out of houses in the vicinity, pieces of flying debris were carried in every direction, making sad havoc wherever they struck. The force of the explosion was felt for nearly a half mile, and the report of it was terrific.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed as soon as the report was heard. People hurried in every direction. The workmen were panic-stricken. For a few moments they could scarcely realize their position. They rushed madly for doors and windows, endeavoring to make their escape from what they at the moment thought, instant death. To add to this terrible chaos, came the shrieks of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

looking for their husbands and fathers, some crying, others praying. The scene was indeed one to appal the stoutest heart. There were many slightly injured by flying splinters, pieces of brick and flying debris generally; but most of them are such that they will never make them known, and are scarcely worth the name of injury. After a short time the terror seemed to have subsided, and the men engaged in the various portions of the mills fell to work to clear away the ruins, and endeavor to find those that were buried beneath.

A SICKENING SIGHT

Here presented itself, and as the various bodies of the unfortunates were recovered the greatest consternation prevailed. The gates were closed and efforts made to keep the crowd from rushing in, and impede the work of recovering the dead. Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors, was upon the scene, superintending and doing all in his power to allay anxiety and care for the wounded.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Charles Ofee, aged 25, married, leaves a wife and three children; was employed as a coal dumper.

Michael Reynolds, single, age 27, dumper.

Barney McCurry, age 17, single, dumper.

Thos. McCauly, age 19, single, dumper.

Patrick Howley, married, leaves a wife and three children. He was employed as a laborer on the track marked H, carrying the coal in a car from the mines to the dumps, which are near to the boilers. In the same capacity was employed John Sheehan, age 26, single; Anton Bakish, a Polander, age 40, and a single man, residing by himself, was employed in shoveling coal to the firemen at the boilers. The dumpers were employed simply in dumping the coal from the cars as it was brought to them, into a dump, from which it was shoveled to the firemen at the boilers. These men all were employed in the immediate vicinity of the boilers.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. The Coroner's investigation may, however, develop the cause. As soon as the bodies were recovered they were carried off on stretchers. The scene that followed upon their recognition was harrowing in the extreme. At two o'clock all the bodies were recovered. After that, however, rumors were afloat that more were beneath the ruins, but up to six o'clock last evening, no additional bodies were found.

THE INJURED.

A correct list of the wounded was hard to obtain as many of those injured were so slight that they did not make them known, and were hardly worth the name. A great many too were exaggerated, and as they were dilated upon by new-comers until wounded men were entirely killed or about to die immediately. It is somewhat peculiar that people will enlarge upon such a catastrophe and tend to spread rumors that have no foundation in fact. The accident with its horrible details is bad enough without making more of it than really is. The names of those injured as near as could be ascertained are Adam Young, struck by a piece of the boiler, arms and legs broken, and injured internally, will probably die, was in a very critical condition last night; Charles Ward, seriously hurt about the head and arms by flying splinters, not dangerous; James G. Ward, injured about the head by a flying splinter, not serious; John Corb, considerably hurt about the head, not serious; John Dalzell had his legs and arms slightly hurt by splinters.

Jacob Kinker, not badly hurt; Timothy Mahoney had both legs crushed by being crushed under the debris; it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal; Jacob Brobeck, burned considerably about the back and spine—not dangerously; Robert Nelson, seriously injured and being badly burned about the body, hands and face; Thomas Boyle, head hurt and bruises about the chest; Robert Blatchford, injured internally, to what extent unknown; Nicholas Long had both legs crushed and injured about the head, will probably lose an eye; Mrs. Keyser, an arm broken by a piece of flying iron; Henry Grant, a boy, seriously hurt about the head and one ear split, no fatal result apprehended. These make fourteen injured in all, whose names could be ascertained. There were numerous others, but, as has been before stated, their injuries were not serious enough to note.

THE DAMAGE.

The Messrs. Jones & Laughlins figure their loss in the vicinity of sixty thousand dollars. Their machinery was not much injured. The main damage will be to buildings. They will go to work immediately and rebuild. Their insurance policies do not cover the contingencies of explosions, thus making a dead loss to them of probably sixty thousand dollars, and may amount to perhaps a hundred thousand.

ITS TERRIFIC FORCE.

To give some idea of the force of this explosion, we would state that the Mayor's Office in Allegheny, perhaps four miles distant, with two intervening rivers, was shook to its base, and several officers reported to Mayor Callow that an explosion must have occurred in the immediate vicinity. Walking beams of immense size and weight, iron, machinery, etc., were thrown fully a quarter of a mile from their places.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION, ETC.

The coroner was notified immediately after the occurrence of the death of the several men. He proceeded across the river to the scene, but did nothing further than to empanel a jury. He thought it needed the fullest investigation, and would give it the attention that its importance deserves. The boilers which exploded were made by Messrs. Jared M. Brush & Son of this city, and were under the supervision of Messrs. William Sproutts and Jacob Shuck, the latter chief engineer. These men are considered above the ordinary intelligence of the craft generally, and are regarded by their employers as trustworthy and efficient. It is stated that ten minutes before the explosion Mr. Shuck tried the water and found it all right. The cause of the explosion is left for future investigation, for at the present time it is wrapped in mystery, though many theories are advanced. Suffice it however to say, that this is the most terrible accident that has happened in this vicinity for many a day.

"AUNTY" ADAMS.

Her Demise on Saturday—The End of a Life that was Full of Good Works and Blessedness.

Our community lost one of its oldest and peculiarly beloved members on Saturday morning by the demise of Mrs. Nancy Carter Adams, better known, however, everywhere as "Aunty Adams." Aunty at the time of her death was in the 83d year of her age, and possibly would have been spared to continue her good works some years longer but for a fall which she suffered about three weeks ago and from which she never recovered. The shock sustained at that time seemed to have shattered her system, and for two weeks prior to her death she was hardly conscious, and death when it did come was more of a relief from, than an infliction of, pain. There have been few who have ever left a nobler record. For a generation, almost, Aunty has been moving around Pittsburgh doing works of benificence and love, until she became endeared in hundreds of households and to thousands her name was the synonym for Christian charity.

Aunty was always an unostentatious worker, though always active, and after the death of her lamented husband, applied the competency which had been left her, to the carrying forward of her benevolent plans. In addition to her own means she added the contributions from others, who never could resist her appeal,—for she never asked when it was not needed, and never applied the means secured to objects of questionable worth. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and through her influence and funds, the present building on Third avenue known as Ames Chapel, was erected and a society sustained. Her church enterprises, however, occupied but a part of her attention, and in visiting, and relief among the poor of all classes, she spent much of her time, her presence always being as the sunlight, happiness following in her train. "Aunty" too, with her heart overflowing with kindness, and with a religious zeal and devotion which seemed almost marvelous was eminently practical in her work—never spasmodic, and never allowing the equilibrium of the claims upon her of the church and the poor to be destroyed; each received its due proportion and for each she did wonders, while she lived. For a generation she has moved among the people, quietly going about her chosen life-work scattering sunshine and blessings, and happiness wherever she went—a modern Dorcas—perhaps not inferior in good works to one who has been canonized in sacred story. Her name will ever be precious in the church, and among the poor, with whom, and for whom she unceasingly labored, the thousands of hearts she has helped to make happy will recall her memory with gratitude and tears.

FIENDISH ROBBERS.

A Pittsburgh Peddlar Robbed of His Money and Left Insensible on the Railroad Track.

A most cold-blooded attempt at robbery and murder was made at Connellsville on Thursday night, though the designs of the wretches were only accomplished in part, and the supposed perpetrators have since been arrested. The victim, Morris Loom, is a peddlar, in the employ of L. Londrozky, and lives at No. 86 Virgin alley. He had started to walk to Dawson's Station, about eight miles distant, and had not gone more than half a mile when he was assailed by two men, who first knocked him down and then beat him on the head with stones. The victim was then robbed of one hundred and eighteen dollars in money, and his package of goods, after which the fiends, supposing him to be in a dying condition, dragged him to the railway track, placing the body in such a condition that it would be mutilated by the next train passing that point. Fortunately a deaf and dumb man, residing near the place, discovered the man, and after dragging him out of reach of danger, called assistance and had him removed to Goldsmith's store in Connellsville. Pysicians were summoned and an examination of the wounds were made. Twelve contused wounds were found on his head, and bruises were also found on various parts of the body. After the injuries were dressed Loom was removed to the Smith House, where is now lying. He is being attended to by Dr. Nickel, and although his injuries are severe, his recovery is confidently expected.

As soon as the police were informed of the affair, officers Bender and Miller commenced efforts to ferret out the perpetrators. Suspicion rested on Thomas Hephner and Robert Sims, both residents of Connellsville, and on Friday morning, officer Bender succeeded in arresting both of the men named. An information charging the parties with felonious assault and battery and robbery, was made before 'Squire Reed, of the borough, and the accused had a hearing before that magistrate. The evidence adduced was sufficient to warrant the magistrate in committing the parties to jail for trial, and they were taken to Uniontown Saturday morning by officers Bender and Miller. After the hearing twelve dollars and fifty cents was found in one of the defendant's boots. The goods stolen have not yet been recovered.

A TEACHER'S ECCENTRICITIES.

How He Punishes His Pupils—Trial at Oil City.

The Oil City *Derrick* states that T. B. Alcorn, a School Teacher, is charged with abusing a Miss Rosa Moore, a very prepossessing young lady about sixteen years of age, who was a pupil of his at Petroleum Centre. She testified that in November last the defendant asked her, in school time, if she was whispering. She answered "no sir." He asked her again, and she answered the same way. He asked her a third time, and she replied very loudly, "*No Sir!*" He then went to her seat and took hold of her roughly, and tried to pull her out. She held on to the seat, and he couldn't move her. He went to the black-board and took a birch rod that had been used for a pointer, and went at her angrily and tried several times to strike her. She grasped the rod and broke it. He then pulled her forcibly from her desk to the front of the room, and got a hickory pointer shaped like a whipstock, and attempted to strike; she seized that, and he tried to pull it from her; in the struggle she fell, either tripping or being pushed by him. He held her down on the floor, placing his knee on her breast, and to make her let go of the stick struck his fist against her knuckles and scratched her hands with his thumb nail and rubbed his thumb roughly against her fingers. On his saying he didn't want to hurt her, she let go of the stick and he allowed her to rise. He then said that she must apologize to him. She replied that if she had ever been impertinent to him she was sorry for it, but she was not sorry for having defended herself. He said that wouldn't do, she would have to apologize for all, to which she answered that she would not. He sent to her seat, and heard a class recite and then called her up again to apologize. She begged to be allowed to go home, but he insisted upon an apology. She asked him if he wanted her to tell a lie; he said he should have an apology or she should be punished. She folded her arms and he struck her repeatedly with a rod over her back and shoulders. She took her books and went home.

Her father testified to wounds upon the young girl's hands, and a black and blue mark on her ear, and to her dress and clothing being torn. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the court. There are a number of other witnesses to be examined. Miss Moore is the daughter of a minister.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road.

On Thursday morning as passenger train number six on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was nearing Mansfield, Ohio, on its way east. The locomotive and tender were thrown from the track by a broken rail. The balance of the train, however, remained on the track, and none of the passengers were in any way injured. The fireman unfortunately did not fare so well. He was attending to his duties, and was on the tender at the time of the accident. The shock threw him off. He was caught between the engine and tender, his shoulders and chest were crushed, resulting in his death, yesterday morning. The railroad company had him taken to Lucas, Ohio, and sent their surgeon to attend him. Everything was done for him that kindness could suggest, but he lingered some fifteen hours in great suffering, when death came to his relief. He is spoken of by the company as a careful and steady young man, who was well-liked.

Broken rails are plentiful on all the roads this weather, and the offiicers of this road have issued stringent orders to their employes to run carefully and keep a sharp look-out for broken rails, and prevent all accidents.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Returns for January.

The county officers yesterday in accordance with the provisions of the fee bill, made their returns to Controller Warner as follows:

Coroner West	$ 120 00
District Attorney Bayne	1,066 30
Clerk of Orphan's Court	240 75
Register Gray	464 68
Recorder Richardson	2,563 50

The Sheriff and Clerk of Courts will have their returns in to-day—their list not having been fully complete. The returns from the Sheriff's office show a great falling off, and it is stated will not be sufficient to pay the salaries.

Coroner's Report for January.

The Coroner's report for the month of January is as follows: January 3, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, Alexander Simpson, intemperance, died in Birmingham lock-up. January 4, Third ward, Daniel Root, suicide from arsenic. January, 6, Robinson township, Dennis Downey, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad. January 6, South Fayette township, Wm. Hasson, died from intemperance and exposure. January 7, Sixth ward, Allegheny, Ames Bond, killed by train at outer depot of Ft. Wayne Railway. January 13, Robinson township, Henry Diedrick, suicide by cutting throat with a butcher knife. January 20, Twenty-eighth ward, Wm. Stark, heart disease. January 20, Twenty third ward, Joseph Parker, run over by a coal wagon. January 25, James Kennan, - Chartiers township, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad, near Cork's Run "dump." January 25, Thirty-fourth ward, James Welsh, crushed between the rolls in Painter & Son's mills. January 25, Twelfth ward, David Jones, intemperance, died in station house. January 29, Sharpsburg, Simpson Hill, accidentally killed while coupling cars. January 31, Third ward, Allegheny, Elizabeth Jackson, accidentally burned to death. Total, 13.

More of the McDaniel Mystery.

We have previously published the rumor that McDaniel, the missing Canonsburg merchant, had been drugged while in New York, taken on board a vessel and robbed, and then put off the ship on the island of Cuba. Another letter has lately been received by a member of the family at Canonsburgh, fully corroborating the explanation of the mysterious disappearance. The second letter from Mr. McDaniel states, that while in New York, a stranger introduced himself to him as a wholesale dealer in white goods, saying that he had learned that he (McDaniel) was a merchant, and offered to sell him goods very cheap. While walking through New York the stranger invited him into a saloon, where he was drugged. When he became conscious he found himself on board a ship, and soon learned that he had been robbed. While very sick from the effects of the drug he was put on shore, which, after some time, he learned to be the island of Cuba. He finally worked his way to Havana, and from there to New Orleans, from which place the letter was received.

A Letter.

We have received many packages by express and letters by mail from parties neglecting to give their *names* or their *address*.

Some of these letters and packages contained *money*, and of course remain with us unanswered and unattended, for want of such name and address. Any parties having thus remitted and received no answer will please give us notice of time and amount sent, that we may return them their money or render them satisfaction.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sleigh Smashed and Horses Killed.

Last night a man named Robert —— took out a bay team belonging to Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, to take Mr. Wm. Hubley to Wilkinsburg, he succeeding in taking him there safely. On his return, however, near two o'clock this morning, while crossing the track near East Liberty, his team was killed and sleigh smashed, and he seriously injured by being struck by an eastern bound locomotive. He was taken to a neighboring house and cared for. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no further details could be obtained.

....On Saturday Detectives Messner and Herron recovered from a house of ill-fame, two girls about sixteen years of age, who had run away from home. Word was sent to their parents, and the girls were taken home. One of them lives in Mercer county and the other on Mount Washington.

....The body of Mr. Robert Cunningham, a well known citizen of East Deer township was found Friday morning about half a mile from his residence frozen to death, by Messrs. John and William Magill. The deceased was seventy-seven years old, and highly respected.

Fatal Accident at Homewood.

About half-past five o'clock last evening a deaf and dumb man was run over at Homewood, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He was walking along the track when a train was backing down, and as he could not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive, he was not aware of the approach of the train. The accused was about twenty-five years of age, and lived at Homewood. His name could not be ascertained.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 3, 1873.

The agitation and discussion of the question of usury still continues very general throughout the State, and it is to be hoped that this discussion will have the effect to induce the Legislature to give us free trade in money. Upon this subject the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday has the following well timed remarks:

The Ledger has for years steadily, on all appropriate occasions, bore testimony to our foolish and ineffectual laws against usury, and we are now pleased to notice that all over the country, the press, with more than usual unanimity, is taking strong ground in favor of the repeal or modification of the State Usury law, and that the demand is from agricultural as well as commercial sections. The absurdity and inefficiency of the law needs only to be ventilated in order to secure in favor of its repeal the intelligent men of all classes; and the Legislature can by no single act better earn the approval of the people who have money to borrow than by removing the restrictions on loans. The law as it stands at present is one of the most fruitful sources of our periodical monetary troubles, and operates especially to the prejudice of the borrower, whose interest and protection it is ignorantly pretended it serves. The Constitutional Convention, now sitting in our midst, would do a good thing by giving the subject matter a little of their attention, and establish the sensible thing that traffic in money shall be as free and unrestricted as is the traffic in every commodity for which money is exchanged.

The local money market remains in about the same condition as reported. Prime paper outside of banks can be placed at about 12 per cent., but inferior names are hard to place, and lenders will not take any but well known names. These high rates for money must certainly injure very seriously our business interests, and we therefore hope that the money market will soon be relieved by favorable legislation.

The following stocks were sold last night at Cole & Irwin's sale rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

65 shares Castle Shannon R. R. Co.	$13 00
10 shares Improvement Trust Co.	20 65
10 shares Keystone Bank	69 63
10 shares Federal Insurance Co.	17 50
16 shares Enterprise Savings Bank	49 00

Gold closed to-day at 113, a decline of ¼ from closing price of Saturday. The tendency of the market is to lower prices, and we think it probable that it will go down several points.

In the New York stock market the bulls have been rampant to-day, carrying everything before them and advancing prices in all the leading specialties. Erie closed at 69 and W. U. at 89⅞, the highest price reached by them for many months, and higher than they are likely to be 30 days hence. There is a rumor of an impending corner in Erie, and it is said a strong combination is bulling the market in London.

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States, at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$873,755,845
Overdrafts	34,364,412
United States bonds to secure circulation	80,343,250
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,781,750
United States bonds and securities on hand	10,296,450
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,999,630
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	85,465,579
Due from other national banks	42,503,615
Due from State banks and bankers	11,673,893
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	32,589,247
Current expenses	8,328,057
Premiums	6,829,574
Checks and other cash items	13,480,691
Exchanges for clearing house	90,145,482
Bills of other national banks	18,836,443
Bills of State banks	41,787
Fractional Currency	2,232,797
Specie	18,997,782
Legal tender notes	99,615,820
Clearing House certificates	5,560,000
United States certificates of deposit	12,670,000
Three per cent. certificates	960,000
Total	$1,757,452,180

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$478,176,232
Surplus fund	110,830,107
Undivided profits	56,106,806
National bank notes outstanding	332,649,758
State bank notes outstanding	1,511,396
Dividends unpaid	1,346,045
Individual deposits	592,311,459
United States deposits	7,633,764
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	4,794,140
Due to National banks	124,110,631
Due to State banks and bankers	34,558,892
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,511,539
Bills payable	6,911,367
Total	$1,757,452,180

Number of banks, 1,901.

The above statement is exclusive of Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico and Montana, which State and Territories are not yet complete, owing to the delay of certain reports, probably occasioned by snow storms.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1873.

Cable advices from London report that the new five per cent. loan is ¼ per cent. premium, although the books do not open until to-morrow. Subscriptions are already coming in rapidly there and here. The prospective success of the loan had a different effect on our stock market. Money was scarce, and loaned as high as 1-32 to flat, with a large business at 7 for coin, but closed at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull; 109⅝. Gold was lower, ranging at 113@113¼, closing at 113. Loans 3@5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $47,000. The Treasury disbursed $312,000. Governments steady on moderate transactions. State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees and Missouris higher and strong. Stocks were active, with wide fluctuations; Western Union and Erie were the great features. The former opened at 87½, advanced to 89, broke to 87¾ on a sale of 20,000 shares, but again advanced, the last sale being at 90. Erie advanced from 67⅛ to 68⅛, reacted to 67⅜, and advanced to 69⅛. New York Central advanced from 104⅝ to 105⅝, receded to 105¼, but closed at 106⅛. Lake Shore rose from 94⅝ to 95⅝, and closed at 95¼. Northwestern common ranged from 83 to 84½. Ohio and Mississippi from 48⅜ to 49⅝. C. C. & I. C. from 40¼ to 41¼, and Union Pacific from 36⅛ to 36⅞. Northwestern preferred rose from 91½ to 94; closed at 93. Atlantic & Pacific rose from 36⅝ to 38⅛, and Pacific Mail from 71¾ to 73. Rock Island was comparatively steady at between 113⅝ and 114, while Hartford and Erie were weak and lower. The whole market closed strong and active.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 120; 5-20s '62, 114⅝; do '64, 114⅝; do '65, 115¼; new '65s, 114¼; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116⅝; new 5s, 113⅜; Ten-forties, 114⅜. Currency sixes, 113¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¼; Tennessee old, 82¼; do new, 82½; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 89⅞; Quicksilver, 44¼; Adams Express, 98½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69; United States Express, 77½; Pacific Mail, 72¾; New York Central, 106⅛; Erie, 66; do preferred, 80¼; Harlem, 119¾; do preferred, 126; Rock Island, 110; Northwestern, 85; do preferred, 93; St. Paul, 54⅝; do preferred, 79⅝; Wabash, 74; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi 49; Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati, 93¼; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 95¼; Panama, 41; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 102½; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 9⅛.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 3, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX; $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returnd, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, $8 per cent., 4½c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5; Pots, 9½@10c; Pearls, 11@11¼; Arsenic, 3¼@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPES—The arrivals have been light, for some time past, the extreme cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments; however, the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate demand, but the supply is fully equal to it; and prices are unchanged; 50@55c per gallon, according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 35c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and as the season is drawing to a close, holders are anxious to realize, and we reduce our quotations to $3@3.50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals seem to be increasing, but stocks, especially of good quality, are not large, and prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 4½@6½c for common red to good green, and choice hurl would bring 7, perhaps, 7½c.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, but common stock is in good supply and very dull, and the supply of prime is fully equal to the demand; sales at 7 to 12 for inferior to common; 15 to 20 for medium to good, and 25@28 for prime to choice. The stock of butter in this market has, if we mistake not, been unusually large all winter, and there was no outlet for it, as the price would not justify consignment.

BEANS—The market is quiet, with a supply equal to the demand, and there is no change in prices, 2.50@3 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Trade, as is usually the case at this season of the year, continues dull, and, besides the trouble and delay experienced in getting transportation, has had a tendency to divert orders from here to other points; we hear of instances where it has been en route from three to four weeks between here and western cities. Prices, in sympathy with the raw material, are lower, and we now quote at 16½ to 17 by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues very meagre, but an early improvement is expected; prices are unchanged. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3@3.25 per dozen; 2 lbs cans, $2.50. Tomatoes, 3 lb cans, $2.25@2.37½. Corn, $2.50@3, the outside figure for Winslow's.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; 14@15 for fair to good, and standard brands of prime Goshen, 16½ to 17c—these are the jobbing prices, and concessions would have to be made to effect round lot sales.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, fine, 36c; Colored, 45c; Penn Mill No. 1; 4-4; Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B. fine, 11½c; Cotton Batting.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

CORDAGE, ROPE—Trade is rather better, but it is not active; no change in prices.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but while the indications are not very bright, an early change for the better is hoped for. Peaches, 7½@8. Apples, 4@6. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, and consequently, notwithstanding the demand is limited, prices are still maintained; fresh, 39@40; limed, 33@35. However, it is not expected that these prices can much longer be maintained, and country shippers should make a note of this and act accordingly—there are very few buyers excepting bakers and hotels.

FLOUR—The market is reported firm and moderately active, and within the past week prices have advanced 25c per bbl; the outlook at this writing, however, would indicate that there will be no further appreciation for the present, as Liverpool, New York and nearly all of the western markets are quoted quiet. We now quote at $8.25@8.75 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Grain are again falling off in consequence of the great difficulty in getting transportation, and stocks are dwindling down, as might be expected, prices are firmer. The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre; and what little is coming forward is mainly consigned to the mills; our grain dealers have paid but very little attention to wheat this winter, and they give as a reason that there was no inducement as the mills, as a general thing, are unwilling to pay anything more than just about cost. Prime to choice red may be fairly quoted at $1.80@1.85. Oats, on spot, continue scarce, and may be fairly quoted at 49@48, as to quality—there have been some sales made at 50, but this figure is considered above the market. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, and there is not much inquiry for it; sales reported within range of quotations; 55@56 on track, and 58@59 free in elevator. Ear Corn is in light supply, and may be quoted at 58@60. Rye is quiet; but little offering, and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; dealers are paying 90c, which is less than it can be laid down here from the west. Barley is still quoted at 90@95 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 19c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

HAY—There is no improvement in the demand for baled, and the market continues dull, though there is no change in prices; $24@28 per ton, on track—some dealers are asking $30 for prime, but it is difficult to obtain over $28. Loose is selling from country wagons at $30@35 per ton.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¾@12¾; Green Salted Mixed, 11½@11¾; Green Salted Cow, 11@11½; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 25 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and there is no falling off in the receipts; Bran may be quoted by the car load at 85 to 90c per cwt, and Middling at $1.10 to 1.30.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@73; No. 2, 60; Linseed, 95@98; Whale, W. B., 88@94; Bank, 78; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50 to $9; Spirits of Turpentine, 75@85.

ONIONS—The arrivals continue very meagre, and with a steady demand prices are maintained; ranging from $5@6 per bbl., according to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.55.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been light for several weeks past, we might say all winter, shipments having been rendered risky by the cold weather, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change; 80 to 85c per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard: in tcs, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.25@3.50 buying, and $4.00@4.25 selling. Clover $5.00@5.25 buying, and $5.75@6 selling. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.93.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHITE LEAD—Continues quiet and unchanged; pure white, 11c for 100 keg lots; and 12c in a jobbing way,—these are the card rates as agreed upon by the manufacturers.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

WINDOW GLASS—We have been furnished with a new price list, as agreed upon by manufacturers of this city, which will be found below carefully revised; as will be seen, an advance has been made in some sizes, while others remain unchanged. Discount for round lots 50, and 10. Manufacturers give notice that all orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Following is the new card, to which reference has been made.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength 2d Qu'ty	Single Strength 1st Qu'ty	Double Strength
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	14 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	16 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	18 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	19 00
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	21 00
20 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	24 00
26 x 36 to 26 x 40		15 00	26 00
26 x 28 to 28 x 44		16 00	28 00
30 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	29 00
32 x 50 to 32 x 52			30 00
33 x 54 to 34 x 56			36 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60			45 00

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MRAKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name of the shipper:

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. Keefer & Co. Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	1 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
Kraus & Keefer, Chicago	1 "
Hughes & Terry, Oelphas	1 "
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 "
D. Kerr, Mansfield	1 "
Warner & S. Mansfield	1 "
S. M. Naughton, Mansfield	1 "
T. R. Head, Orrville	1 "
M. Mitchell, Orrville	1 "
Joseph Trimble, Orrville	1 "
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1 "
McMillan & Crum, Palestine	1 "
W. G. Majors, Bellaire	1 "
H. Dandus, Bellaire	1 "
G. W. Davis Bellaire	1 "
J. McCombs, Bellaire	1 "
John Steers, Bellaire	1 "
Geo. Wyscader, Bellaire	2 "
Kellar, Bellaire	1 "
Musser & Co. Bellaire	3 "
B. McGeary, Bellaire	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co. East Liberty	1 "
Total	38 "

CATTLE.

All things considered, the market was all and even more than could reasonably have been expected; and it turned out better than many of the drovers anticipated. The number on sale, as near as we could ascertain, was about 825 head; of these 38 cars were from the west, while the balance, consisting of close on to 150 head, were driven in from the adjoining country; the quality was well up to the usual standard, though, as is always the case, the common and medium grades were considerably in the ascendancy. However, the offerings were pretty evenly divided up between the various grades, and were well suited for the butchers from which to make selections; there are, be it known, several grades of butchers, and we do not think there were many, if any, who could complain as is often done of not having been able to obtain the particular kind of stock they wanted. The best cattle, as usual, were from Chicago, while the meanest were the "tail ends" of droves from Ohio and Penna; however, there were buyers on hand to-day for all kinds, and hence, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and increased offerings trade was fairly active from the opening until the close, and at noon there were but very few cattle unsold; furthermore, there were not, that we could hear of over two or three cars taken for shipment so that it will be perceived that the butchers must have bought more cattle than usual, and we presume that as many of them bought very sparingly last Monday, in consequence of the limited supply, that this aided very much in increasing the demand to-day.

Now in regard to prices, there was, so far as we could ascertain, little or no change as compared with last Monday; some drovers reported that they obtained better prices for common stock, but this was not general; the best grades brought fully as much but no more. Prime to extra butcher cattle may be quoted at 7 to 7½c, the number sold at the outside figure was, as might be expected, very small, not exceeding half a dozen, perhaps, out of the entire 825 head, and we presume it was owing as much to the scarcity of extra stock as to the want of buyers; medium to good, 6@6½, and there were some very nice cattle sold within the range of the last named quotations. Good 1,000@1,100 steers brought from 5½ to 5¾; and 850 to 950 averages may be quoted at 4½@5. There were some stock buyers in attendance, but they did not buy, not being able to pick up the kind they wanted at their prices; this class of stock is quotable at 3½ to 4½, according to quality and condition.

Fresh cows continue very dull; there is not much inquiry except for No. 1 and of these there are very few offering; the high price of hay tends considerably to curtail the demand, as it costs something to feed a cow with hay selling at from 1½ to 2 cts. per lb. May be quoted at $20@40 for common to good, and $50@60 for prime to extra.

James Hanlin, 10 head of fairish mixed Washington Co. stock at an average of 4¼.

M. Humes, 11 head of cows and heifers, from Beaver Co., at 4@5¼.

S. Lowenstein & Co., 21 head from Washington Co., and 10 head from Ohio; sold at 4½ to 5½.

Eli Katz sold one car of good to extra butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6¾@7½.

M. Flinner, 8 head of prime Butler Co. steers, weighing about 1,200 to 1,300 lbs—unsold—held at 6 cents.

Peter Sheitmantle, 47 head mixed Butler Co. stock at 3½@6¼.

Kraus & Moonshine report 25 steers, from Chicago, at 5¾@7⅛.

Lobman & Zeigler report 28 head, from Chicago and Ohio, at 5¾@6¾.

Rothchilds & Haas sold two loads mixed stock at 4@7c; shipped two cars east.

M. Kraus reports two cars of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

M. Varner, 16 head from Chicago, at 5¾ to 7; 30 fair to good Washington Co. stock at 4@5.

L. Shamberg sold one car of Ohio stock, on commission, at 3.60 to 5.40.

Greenwald & Kahn, 89 head of common to prime western stock at 5 to 7c.

Holmes, Laffety & Co., report 52 head of mixed Ohio stock at 5¾ to 6½.

L. Marks & Bro. report three cars of fair to prime butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5¾@7c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 18 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4½ to 6c.

Orr, Williams & Co. disposed of three cars of mixed western stock.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was comparatively light, about 500, against 800 last Monday; trade opened slow, especially for common stock, and dragged all the way through, although prices were fully sustained; holders generally seemed determined that if they couldn't get what they cost that they would either hold until next Monday or else send their stock over to East Liberty; however, butchers finding they could make no impression on sellers commenced to buy pretty freely late in the day, and by noon there were but very few in the pens unsold. Prime to extra sold at from 6¾ to 7¾; medium to good, 5½@6; common to fair, 3@5¼.

M. Flinner sold 20 head of good open wool, weighing 110 lbs, at 7c.

M. Humes, 50 head of head good wethers, averaging 90@95 lbs, held at 6¾.

Peter Sheitmantle sold 50 prime, averaging 110 lbs, to Tesh at 6¼; retailed 25 at an average of 6¾.

James Kerr, 51 head of mixed Washington Co. fine wool stock, at from $2.25 per head to 6 cents per lb.

Keefer & Farien report 118 Beaver Co. stock at $4.50 per head to 6¾c per lb.

Jas. Haworth sold 39 Beaver Co. wethers and ewes at 6¾c per lb; also 10 at 6c.

John Montgomery wholesaled 27 coarse wool, 80 lb sheep, at $4.25 per head.

J. H. McMillan sold 100 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at $3.50 per head to 7c per lb.

HOGS.

The supply was light, and with an average demand and in sympathy with the advance at East Liberty, prices ruled higher; we now quote of 5 to 5¾c gross, in a retail way. There were some few small lots wholesaled at 5c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, February 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	280	344 cars.
Hogs	140	225 "
Sheep	105	96 "
Horses	24	21 "
Mules	8	1 "
Total	557	687 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened up fairly active, and with light receipts and favorable advices from the east, particularly from New York, continued so all week; there was a full attendance of buyers, and nearly all the cattle intended for sale here were sold immediately upon arrival, and that too at an advance of fully 25c on the best, and 37½@50 on the commoner grades. New York shippers bought freely all week, and they were responsible for the advanced prices, as the Philadelphia buyers were offish, contending that their market was no better, and that they, in consequence, were not justifiable in buying at the advance; however, after holding back for a time and finding that there was no possibility of lower prices, they took hold, although, we are told, they all bought sparingly; it is very certain, if they had had no competition, that the advance above noted would not have been established, notwithstanding the "run" was an unusually light one; but fortunately for sellers, the New York shippers were in good spirits, encouraged by favorable advices from that point, and, as we have already stated, bought nearly all the cattle they could get hold of. Peter Kleman reports having bought some 22 cars of fair to good stock at prices ranging from 5½ to 6¾, or at an average of 5¾ all round—fully a ¾ more than the same kinds brought last week. Voetter & Co. bought some 20 to 25 cars, and Joshua Holmes picked up several cars, all for shipment to New York; in addition to these, there was about the usual number taken by country buyers, and as will be seen, after deducting these as well as the through stock, there could not have been very many left for the Philadelphia buyers.

The best cattle on sale, as is usually the case, were from Southern Ohio; one drove of 80 head, very fine, averaging something like 1.500, brought 7¼; and there were two or three other bunches, from the same point, that brought about 7c. To-day there was a sale of 53 Cherokees, averaging about 1,000 lbs, sold at 4.85; 16 good, 1,150, natives, at 5.80; and 32 fair, 1,050, at 5.40. The quality of the Texas stock seems to be improving; there was a drove sold last week at 5c, and another drove brought the same figure this week.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,300 to 1,500 steers	6 50@7 25
Prime 1,100 to 1,300 steers	5 75@6 25
Good, 1,000@1,150 steers	5 00@5 50
Thinnish heifers and steers	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The "run" of hogs, as will be seen, was unusually light, 140 cars, and with a steady demand and diminished offerings, the market was strong all week, and prices ruled higher than they have been since last fall. The principal cause for this sharp advance is owing mainly to the difficulty in getting hogs through from the west; we are informed that it has been almost impossible to obtain cars at Chicago for a week or more past. One shipper informed us that he has hogs lying in Chicago, that he bought there last Tuesday, and it is all because of the scarcity of cars; the consequence is, prices are down there and up here. Hogs, we are reliably informed, if they could be got through, taking present prices as a basis, could be delivered in Philadelphia or New York from 20 to 25c per cwt, less than they are costing from here, but shippers are still buying in this market, because of the great difficulty experienced in getting stock through from Chicago; it is cheaper to pay ¼ or even a ½ more for hogs here than to buy at the former place, and perhaps have to hold three or four days before cars could be obtained, as the cost of yardage, feed bills, etc, etc, will more than offset the difference in price above noted. However, whenever cars become more abundant at Chicago, and shipments are made promptly, prices will go up there and down here—this will be the inevitable result, as shippers will, as a matter of course, buy wherever they can do so to the best advantage.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	5 20@5 25
Prime to extra Yorkers	4 85@5 10
Pigs, fat and smooth	5 25@5 30
Mixed rough stock	4 40@4 60

SHEEP.

With an unusually heavy run, and unfavorable advices from New York, trade dragged all week, especially for common and medium stock of which the offerings largely consisted, and operators generally agreed in reporting a decline in prices of fully 25c per cwt. as compared with this day week. The reported sale of 4,000 dressed sheep to New York butchers, had, as might be expected, a very depressing effect on the consumption of mutton; this, as a matter of course, restricted the demand for sheep, and the fact that that market was bad had a depressing effect on our market, as we presume that nearly one-half of the sheep sold here are bought for that point. Following sales were made yesterday, and to-day; 300 prime open wool, Indianas, 127 lbs, at 7¼; 103 common, 96 lbs, at 5¼; 216 lambs and sheep, mixed, 73 lbs, at 4¾; 171 medium wool, Ohio, 89 lbs, at 6¼; 94 fine wool wethers 86 lbs, 5.70; 170 open wool, 100 lbs, at 6.37.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs	6 50@7 00
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 115@125 lbs	7 25@7 75
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs	5 50@6 00

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

Trade in pig continues rather quiet, like all other branches of business, having been effected by the extreme cold whether, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. As noted in our last report, buyers and sellers are still apart in regard to prices; the latter, as a general thing, are asking from $3 to $5 per ton more than the former are willing to give, and so long as this exists business, as a matter of course, must of necessity be restricted. Producers, in view of the fact that there is no indication of their being able to obtain ore any cheaper, appear determined not to sell any more metal at the price prevailing some weeks ago, while consumers, on the other hand, claim that there is nothing in the market for finished irons or nails, either present or prospective, to justify them in buying at the prices demanded. This, from all that we can glean, is the situation at the present time, and, indeed, this has been the position of the market during the past thirty days, and until there is a change, one way or the other, trade, as a matter of course, will continue slow.

We learn that the committee appointed at a recent meeting in this city to confer with the ore producers, in regard to obtaining ore at a more favorable figure for consumers, obeyed their instructions, but obtained no satisfaction; they were informed by the ore men that they had already sold about two-thirds of their entire product for this year at present prices, and, in effect, that they have the market well under control, for the time being at least, and that they intend to make all they can out of it. This, we are informed, is about the substance, of the conference, and, as will be perceived, it is not very comforting for those who were expecting any thing from it.

Trade in finished irons, although not brisk, is, nevertheless, increasing, and manufacturers generally are getting as many orders as they want to fill at present prices; as noted in our last report, manufactured goods are regarded as being cheaper relatively than the raw material, hence, as already stated, manufacturers are not inclined to sell largely at card rates.

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry	$48 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Rex Foundry	51 50 6 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	39 00 4 mos
250 tons Chickies Gray Forge at F.	40 00 cash
100 tons Chickies No. 2 Foundry, at F	42 00 cash
100 tons White Red Short	33 00 cash F
40 tons White Red Short	33 00 cash F
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
200 tons White Red short	37 00 4 mos
300 tons Close Gray	38 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Neutral	38 00 4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00 4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar White	$37 00 4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons No. 3 Red Short	43 00 4 mos
350 tons Close Gray Neutral	40 00 4 mos
150 tons White Red Short	39 00 4 mos
375 tons Mottled Red Short	40 00 4 mos
100 tons Cose Gray Red Short	40 00 4 mos
500 tons Close Gray at Furnace	39 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge at F	40 00 4 mos
200 tons Close Silvery from yard	36 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00 4 mos
100 tons Mottled	38 00 4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos
800 tons White & Mottled	38 00 4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge	40 00 4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873.

Trade continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice. Crude is reported dull and nominal at $2.00@2.10 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 5½@5¾c per gallon delivered here—it is probable that the inside figures are closer to the market than the outside ones; however, there is little or nothing doing and it is difficult therefore to quote correctly. Refined is also quiet and nominally unchanged; 16¼@17 on cars here, 20¼@21 delivered in Philadelphia. Our western trade is usually light at this particular time, but it is rendered more so in consequence of difficulty in obtaining cars, and the delay attending shipments after being made.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There is a little better feeling exhibited among dealers, but business has by no means revived. A number of manufacturers have, as if by accident, dropped into town, but they do not appear to be anxious to purchase while the present low prices continue for goods. Fleeces are arriving more freely, but generally in small lots, producers preferring Boston or Philadelphia to New York, as a market for their stocks. Advices from the former city report a very good trade with firm prices ruling. The sales here comprise 52 bales Cape at 40@41c; 10,000 lbs. Montevideo, 44½; 10,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 60@65; 12,100 lbs. scoured do., 92½@$1.02; 6,000 lbs. Fall California, 30; 4,000 lbs. Texas Lambs, 37; 36 bales Cape, 15,000 lbs. State Fleece, 5,000 lbs. unwashed Western do., 54 bales Spring California, 10,000 lbs. low Texas, 15,000 lbs. scoured do., and 25,000 lbs. Kentucky Lamb on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The demand is limited, but prices favor buyers. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ¾ to ⅜ blood, 65@68c; coarse, ¼ blood, 63@65c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 65c; medium, 65@66c; coarse, 63@65c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed 58@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@62c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Shipping List reports Scotch Pig very quiet, but firm at about our quotations. The bulk of the stock is controlled by speculators, and present prices are sustained by advices of strikes and high quotations from abroad. The sales are only to supply the actual wants of consumers, with, in the absence of stocks in first hands, have to pay full asking rates. We note sales of 100 tons Eglinton at $54; a rumor of 200 do. same brand, private price; 50 do Gartsherrie, $57—this brand now held for $60, and 100 do Glengarnock, $55.50. American Pig continues steady, most of the furnaces are not offering, and prices are generally quoted $49@50 for No. 1, $48 for No. 2, and $40 for Gray Forge; sales 500 tons No. 1 Allentown at $50; 500 do Gray Forge $40; and 200 do No. 1 North River on terms not made public. New English Rails are quiet and without business, quoted nominally $70@74, gold; for American there is no demand at present, and they may be quoted nominally at $78@80 currency. Old English are irregular, most holders are holding above the market, while cash buyers can purchase at less than our quotations, which are nominally 54@60; sales 600 tons T. and Bridge at Baltimore, on terms not made public. Scrap is irregular, $55@58 is generally asked by dealers from yard, sales 600 tons at a private price.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—There is no falling off in the demand for pig iron and prices are looking up. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@49; and No. 2 at $47@48; bar iron is steady at 4½c per lb; nails are worth $5 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cattle the past week 7,450 against 7,400 the previous week; to-day 137 cars One Hundredth street; 121 Communipaw, and 47 Weehawken; making 4,716 against 4,550 last Monday; quality generally poor, though few Texans, and they are better than rough natives; prices for fat kept up to 13½c, with tops at 14c; medium 11@12½c, and poor 8@10c; Texans 10@10½c; common cattle closed ½c lower than last week; stock all sold; bulls 4¾ cwt Ohio hoppers 9½c; 5 cars 6¾ cwt Illinois 11½c; 3 cars 6¾ cwt Indiana 11c; 6 cars Texans 10 cwt gross 10c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Ohio, 11@13c; 4 cars, 8 cwt, 13¼@14c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Illinois, 11½c. Sheep: total 27,900, or 1,000 more than the previous week; to-day 10,400 and 20 cars more to come; pens full; very little trade; prices off ¼@½; common 5½c; medium 6½c; good choice 7¼@7⅝c; there is no disease, but people have not got over the afright out of scabby sheep; sales: 1 car, 76 lbs, State and 1 car, 83 lbs, Indiana, 5¾c; 1 car, 83 lbs, Ohio, 4½c, and 1 car, 149 lbs, Massachusetts, 7½c; 2 cars 134 lbs Canada at 8c. Hogs very strong at an advance; total receipts for the week 23,100 against 52,100 last week; only 45 cars in to-day, with 33 more due; live 5¾@5¾c; a car 140 lbs pigs 5¾c; city dressed 5¾@6¾c for heavy; 6¾c for 200 lbs; 7@7⅝c for 160 to 180 lbs., and 7¼c for pigs; western dressed 7¼@7½c.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,598; total supply for the week 6,528; market dull at ¼c off; few buyers in attendance; about 600 disposed of; sales of 103 Indiana steers 1,139@1,150 lbs $5,25@5,90; 65 Illinois steers 1,102@1,373 lbs $5,50@6,37; 87 Missouri steers 1,128@1,274 lbs $5,40@5,62½; 42 Texas steers 1,281 lbs $5,00 with $1,00 per head premium. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400; total for the week 18,000; market closed active; ¼c decline from last week's prices; Canada sheep and lambs $6,50; western sheep $5@6,75; choice lots brought higher figures. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,500, making the total supply for the week 16,000; market active at a decline of 10@15c per cwt on yesterday's prices; sales of about 2,500 Ohio hogs, 132 to 392 lbs, at $5@5,20.

ALBANY, January 31.—Cattle active; light supply; market strong at an advance of ¼c, and from ¼c to ½c on common stock; range 5¾@7¾c. Sheep and lambs ample; market dull at a decline of from ¼c to ½c; fine wool sheep 5½@7¼c; coarse 5@7¼c; lambs 7½@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $8,00@8,50; choice $9; fair to good $6,50@7,50; common $4@6. Sheep in fair demand at 5@8c. Hogs in demand at $7,25. Sales 2,100 beeves, 10,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Cattle receipts about three thousand; market very firm and quiet; a few lots, averaging 15@16¼ cwt, sold at $6,38@6,50; a few fair to choice $5@5,75; shipments: 1,487. Hogs: receipts about 22,000; less active; lower range $3,75@41,15; sales $4@4,10; closed dull; several thousands unsold; shipments 5,707.

New York.

NEW YORK February 3.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21¼c; sales of futures 7,900 bales, as follows: February 20¼@20 9-16c; March 20 11-16@20¾c; April 21@21 1-16c; May 21¼ 21 5-16c; June 21⅝c; July 22c. Flour quiet and very firm; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6,40@7,25; white wheat extra $8,50@10,75; extra Ohio $7,45@8,50; St. Louis $8,00@13,50. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky a shade lower at 93½c. Wheat firmly held; receipts 11,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1,57@1,58; white State $1,99. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady, with fair business; receipts 17,000 bushels; new western mixed 66@67c; white western 55@56½c; black western 52½@54c. Western eggs firm at 49@50. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9@9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 9c; refined 20@20½c. Turpentine dull at 66c. Stock of grain in warehouse is as follows: wheat 930,000 bushels; corn 3,575,000; oats 1,059,000; rye 40,000; barley 512,000; malt 174,000; peas 5,000. Provisions: mess pork dull at $14,25. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats steady: shoulders 5¼c. Middles quiet; long clear 7@7½c. Lard closed steady; western steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾@8½c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese quiet at 13½@15½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 3.—Consols for money, 92¼. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 92; Erie railway, 54. Tallow 45s 9d. Turpentine 50s.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 54 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10@10¼d; Orleans 10¼@10½d; sales of 10,000 bales, of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9 15-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28d. Cheese 69s. Spirits of petroleum 13@14s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Refined petroleum 44¼f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 20¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $8,25@8,50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1,73@1,76. Corn firm at 41c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Oats steady at 30@31c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs dull and prices have declined to 32@33c. Provisions dull and easier at previous quotations. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7¼c; kettle held at 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c, all fully cured. Bacon steady: shoulders 4@4¼c; clear rib sides 6c. Hams: sales of 15 lbs., average at 9¼c. Hogs firm at $4,40@4,75; principal sales at $4,60@4,65; receipts 2,100. Whisky steady at 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour quiet and firm; light stock and lack of transportation checks the trade. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,32@1,33; No. 2 do. $1,25; No 3 do. $1,11@1,12. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 30¼@30⅝c; rejected 27¼c. Oats steady: No. 2 25½@25¾c; rejected 22½@22¾c. Rye dull, but unchanged; No. 2 68@68½c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No. 2 71@71½c. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork nominal, at $12,50. Lard steady, at 7¾c spot. Meats in fair demand. Green meats steady; shoulders 15 lbs. average, 5¾c; short rib middles 5⅝c; hams 6¾@8¼c, for 20 to 16 lbs. average. Dressed hogs quiet and weak; light $5; heavy $4,60@4,65. Whisky quiet and weak, nominally 87½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Business was fairly active with agents, but jobbers' distributions were unsatisfactory for the season, and mainly confined to staple domestic goods. The market for brown, bleached and colored cottons was very strong at unchanged quotations. Chocolate and medium colored prints were in good request, and ginghams have an improving tendency. Hamilton & Co. are showing their new spring delaines. Woolens were quiet in first hands. Foreign goods were in rather good demand from importers, but the jobbing demand was light.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Cotton: demand light but holders firmer; low middling 18¾c. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No 2 spring $1,34½@1,34¾. Corn dull and prices have declined at 31½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2 29c. Rye firm at 78@79c. Whisky dull at 89c. Mess pork $13. Bulk meats: shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾@7c. Bacon steady; clear rib sides 7¾c. Lard saleable at 7¼c. Hogs firm at $3,90@4,30; mostly $4,00@4,10. Cattle quiet; common to choice Texan $2,00@4,50; do native cows and heifers $1,00@4,00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton steady; low middling 19c. Flour firm; extra family $7,50; fancy $9,25. Wheat firm at $1,70@1,75. Corn 42c. Oats 30@31c. Rye 85@90c. Provisions steady; demand good and prices unchanged. Mess pork $13. Bacon: shoulders 5¼@5¾c; clear rib sides 7½c; sugar cured hams 12½@13c. Lard 8@8½@9@9½c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6½@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c; hams 9¼@10c. Whisky strong; supply not equal to the demand; at 88@89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Sugar in good demand; inferior 7¼@7¾c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9½@9¾c. Molasses in good demand; common 35@55c; fair to choice 60@70c. Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 18¼c; low middling 19c; middling 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 9,560 bales; exports to Liverpool 11,579; to Bremen 3,085; to Revel, Russia, 1,440; to New York 1,710; stock 263,440.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; amber Michigan $1,79; No 2 red $1,75. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 38¾c; seller March 40¼c; seller June 45@45¼c; low mixed 38½c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Dressed hogs $5.00@5,10. Clover seed $4,60. Mess pork $12,75. Lard held at 7¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm: red $1,80@2,00; amber $2,10@2,25. Corn firm; mixed 44@45c. Rye 90@98c. Provisions quiet and steady. Bulk Meats: shoulders 5¾c; rib sides 6¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c. Mess pork $14,25@14,50. Lard 8@8½c. Hams 12½@15c. Butter: western firm, with a good demand; choice roll 26@28c. Whisky 93½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1,32. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 26½c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 67½c. Barley dull and prices nominal; fall No 2 98c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA February 3.—Flour dull and weak; extra $6.00@7,00. Wheat very quiet; western red $1,90@1,94; amber $1,95@2,00. Rye: nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 49@50c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14,00@14,25. Hams in pickle 10¼@10¾. Petroleum: crude 14¼c; refined 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18¼c. Flour: demand good at full prices; extra family $7,50@9,50. Wheat $1.75@1,90. No rye or barley in the market. Provisions firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear ribs 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4,00@4,35.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Flour firmer with an upward tendency. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 red $1,75; No 2 do $1,70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Refined petroleum quiet; standard white, car lots, 17¼c; trade lots 18@18¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; extra $2; No 1 $1,93. Corn steady with a moderate demand; yellow 42c. Clover seed $5,50. Dressed hogs $5.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

A Bill Raising the Salaries of the President and Vice President—The Senate Finance Committee's Substitute for Buckingham's Banking Bill Considered—Senator Morton's Views on the Same—Credit Mobilier Testimony Submitted.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1873.

SENATE.

RAISING THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill raising the salary of the President of the United States to $50,000, and that of the Vice President to $10,000, and asked immediate consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

CONSOLIDATING NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to authorize the consolidation of two or more National banks.

BANKING BILL.

Consideration of the Finance Committee's substitute for the Buckingham banking bill was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN said the amount of greenbacks to be retired (exchanged for bonds bearing five per cent. interest) was $356,000,000, and he was unable to see what advantage it would be to the United States to pay eighteen millions interest annually on bonds for which greenbacks would be exchanged. The effect of this bill, he said, would be to favor the creditor class, and make it more difficult for every debtor to pay his debt.

Mr. MORTON said this could not properly be called a bill to resume specie payments, because it left it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks either in coin, or in another promise (a United States bond), which may or may not be equal to coin. A bill leaving it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks in coin or in something else was not a bill to resume specie payments, and did not carry out the theory of the chairman of the Finance Committee (Sherman) about a greenback, that it is a promise to pay a dollar in gold for a dollar expressed on its face. This bill would undoubtedly be favorable to bankers and brokers in the great cities, but if it should have the effect of making greenbacks equal to coin by the 1st of January, 1874, it would thereby add twelve per cent. to the value of all debts and increase to that extent the difficulty of paying them. He knew that something of that kind must take place whenever we should resume specie payments, but this bill would operate too suddenly. Two years was the shortest time within which such change should be effected, and to shorten the time would be to disturb the financial affairs of the country. If this bill should pass, the most profitable business in which anybody could engage during the next eleven months would be the hoarding of greenbacks. The bill offered capitalists a premium for refusing to loan their money. Much had been said about "elastic currency," "a flexible currency," but he did not believe in it. During the last four years there had been general prosperity and less speculation in products than at any other period since 1837, and one great cause of this prosperity was the fact that the quantity of currency is fixed and cannot be increased without the action of Congress; but this bill would put it in the power of private bankers to increase the currency at their own pleasure, and would thereby greatly facilitate "corners" and other like operations. As to free banking, it might be safe when specie payment was permanently restored, but certainly not before.

Mr. Thurman's amendment reducing the interest on bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent. was lost.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury may re-issue notes or greenbacks so received, or if they are cancelled, may issue United States notes to meet current payments for public service, and the principal of any United States bonds at par, bearing interest payable in coin, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in legal tender notes and interest thereon in coin.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, in reply to Mr. Morton, said that elastic currency was desirable and necessary in order to avoid the occasional embarrassment of the business country.

Mr. FENTON offered an amendment to the amendment providing that 20 per cent. of the greenbacks received for bonds shall be retained and permanently retired from circulation, provided the amount so retired shall not exceed three millions a month. He offered this amendment, he said, because he believed it was not possible to return to specie payment without reducing the volume of currency.

Mr. Fenton's amendment was rejected.

CREDIT MOBILIER TESTIMONY.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, transmitting a copy of the testimony taken in the Credit Mobilier investigation. The Clerk of the House offered and delivered a copy of the testimony taken before one of the House Committees affecting certain members of the Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON moved for the appointment of a select committee of five to consider the matter in the testimony relating to members of the Senate, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Mr. Buckingham's amendment to the finance bill was rejected—yeas 19, nays 41.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

EVIDENCE IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. POLAND, of the Committee on the Credit Mobilier, presented evidence taken, and moved that it be printed for the use of the House. It was so ordered.

He also offered a resolution that evidence affecting a member of the Senate be referred to that body. Adopted.

REMITTING DUTIES.

Mr. DAWES, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed by the Boston fire.

Mr. FARWELL moved to include those merchants who lost goods in the Chicago fire. Objection was made, and the bill was not received.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SARGENT, of the Conference Committee on the Indian appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

The House then took up, and passed the bill for the payment of Montana war claims.

Adjourned.

The Soldiers' Colony Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The soldiers' colony movement, inaugurated at the mass meeting on January 18th, is receiving great impetus. General George Cadwallader has accepted the trusteeship, and will be aided by Colonel Thos. A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, Jay Cooke, and his associates of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and many of our prominent citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Police Protection in East Liberty.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As an item that may be of interest to your readers, I herewith give the district of two police officers in East Liberty, to show you how well we are protected in this vicinity: Officer J. L. Stokely's beat is from McFarland's Grove to Point Breeze, one mile; from Point Breeze to East Liberty depot, one mile; Larimer avenue and Spring street, one and a half miles; Lincoln and Frankstown avenues, one mile; Shady Lane, Dennison avenue and Walnut street, one mile, making in all five miles and a half of ground to cover. It takes him three hours to put out his lamps. Unless he is omnipresent he cannot well prevent robberies on his beat.

Michael Doyle's beat is from the Methodist Church to Cemetery gate, two miles; Winebiddle avenue and return, one mile; Highland avenue and return, one mile; Station street, one half mile; Mill street and return, one mile, making a total of five miles and a half. How well our portion of the city is guarded with police officers thus distributed, you can judge for yourself.

EAST END.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1873.

Problem Answered.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of to-day I see a problem by John Smith, Jr., in regard to a legacy, and desiring an early answer. According to the tenor of the will the daughter must receive *one half as much* as the mother, and the son *as much* as the mother. Now, giving the daughter (who receives the least) one dollar, the mother must receive two dollars, and the son also two dollars, which together makes five dollars, or which is the same thing the daughter receives, 1-5 of the estate, the mother 2-5 and the son 2-5, which together makes 5-5 or the whole estate.

Now, 1-5 of $4,500 is $900, daughter's share; 2-5 of $4,500 is $1,800, mother's share; 2-5 of $4,500 is $1,800, son's share.

This result is obtained from the conclusion that each is a legal heir, and of course must have a legal share, which can only be proportioned to the bequest.

J. G. R.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, January 30th, '73.

In this morning's daily GAZETTE I see an arithmetical problem which I think you will find a correct solution below, taking the girl for a basis.

First let X equal the amount the girl is to receive, then we find that as the boy is to receive ½ and the girl ⅓, then the boy receives X plus ½; then the mother receives the balance or ⅔ equal 2X, then we have X plus 1½ X plus 2 X equal 4½ X equal 4,500. Hence X or the amount the girl is to receive is $1,000. Boy receives 1½ times the amount of the girl or $1,500. Then the mother receives 2 times the girl's amount or $2,000.

Answer.—Mother equals $2,000; girl, $1,000; boy, $1,500.

Yours truly,
DAVID CARROL,
Pupil 4th Ward School.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The distribution of John Smith's estate as determined by algebraic process would give

The widow	$1,800
The son	1,800
The daughter	900
Total	$4,500

JOE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In answer to John Smith's interrogatory in your Thursday's issue, I would say that the will be had reference to, where there were twins born and only one provided for in the will, the law will presume as though the other were forgotten, and give to such child as though there was no will.

E. LAWSON.

January 31st, 1873.

HOME NEWS.

Additional Returns.

Yesterday the following additional returns from county officers were filed with Controller Warner:

Prothonotary Ross	$2,261 75
Sheriff Hare	530 12

An Insurance Case.

John Helbling appeared before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny yesterday and charged Lewis Robel, who is acting as agent for the Peoria Mutual Benefit Association, of Illinois, with a misdemeanor in not complying with a law of this State in regard to depositing money for security of its policy holders with the State Treasurer.

Died Suddenly.

Yesterday, an old man, named John Hilbert, died very suddenly, at his home, on Thirteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward. While sitting in a chair, about four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hilbert suddenly fell over on the floor and expired in a very few minutes. Deceased was eighty-two years of age. It is supposed that his death was caused by apoplexy. The coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

Found Afloat.

The body of a man was found floating on a cake of ice in the Ohio river yesterday near the lower ferry boat. It was taken to the Allegheny side and the Coroner notified. He is supposed to be the man who fell through the ice near the lead works about a month ago. He appeared to have been in the water some time. Apparently about thirty-five years of age, had chin whiskers and dressed in black clothes.

List of Letters Held for Postage.

Chas. Barr, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Emma E. Bronson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Sue Boiley, Londonsville, O., 3c; Miss Anna Haslett, McKeesport, Pa., 3c; H. Hissick, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Bella Sarene, McKeesport, Pa., 3c; Richie Leyrnon, Wilkins, Pa., 2c; Wm. H. Merrick, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Miss H. K. McClong, Millville, New Jersey, 3c; Robt. McClelland, Castasangua, Pa., 3c; Miss Mcquind, Lock No. 1, 2c.

A Good Officer for a Good Institution.

On the first inst. the M. L. I. and Improvement Trust Co., one of the most successful banking and Real Estate institutions in the city, chose M. H. Rosenberg as Treasurer vice B. C. Parke resigned. Many of our readers being stockholders or having business with this company will be glad to hear of this excellent selection. Mr. Rosenberg has had ample experience, and we are sure will give satisfaction in his new position.

Suicide in Butler County.

A well known farmer of Butler county, Adam Stewart, committed suicide on last Saturday, near Bakerstown, by shooting himself through the head. A brief note, which read: "I end my days on February 1st, at twelve o'clock," was the only explanation for the dreadful deed that was left. It is supposed, however, that domestic trouble was the cause of the self destruction. The family of the deceased were away from home at the time, and were horrified beyond description at the discovery.

Church Dedication.

The building erected by the United Presbyterian Congregation, at Bellevue, was formally opened for public worship on Sabbath, February 2. There were three services held during the day. That in the morning was conducted by the Rev. J. Witherspoon; in the afternoon by the Rev. W. J. Reid, and in the evening by the Rev. A. M. Milligan. There was a good attendance at each service. The Methodists and Presbyterians did not have any services during the day, in order to take part in the exercises, which were of a very interesting character. The day will be long remembered with pleasure by those present.

Revenue Returns.

The following is an abstract of the collections made during the month of January, by Thomas W. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Twenty-second district:

Total Collections on Spirits	$20,927 87
" " " Tobacco	23,687 02
" " " Ferm'd. Liquors	10,319 50
" " " Banks & Bankers	38,644 54
" " " Income	1,517 53
" " " Not otherwise provided for	71 58
Total collections, etc., collected	116 31
Grand total	$95,284 35

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company was held on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Massillon, Ohio, at which time an election was held for a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. This election resulted in the choice of the following named persons, viz: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough; Thos. D. Messler and W. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis and J. G. Warwick, of Massillon and Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. The Board subsequently met, and organized by electing Thomas D. Messler, President and F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Board of Revision.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision met in the Common Council chamber, Mr. James Irvin presiding. The object of the meeting was to perfect the organization, and to provide for rules for the government of the Board. On motion of Mr. Strain the following members were appointed a committee on rules: Messrs. Strain, Lewis, McKelvey, Newman, Wencke, Alexander and Speer.

The Finance Committee reported that the request for ten thousand dollars, which the Committee had asked from Councils, had been granted. Some discussion ensued on the question of the instructions issued by the Assessor to persons having property assessed. It was intimated that the people did not understand the instructions, and a motion was made to have them printed, but the motion was afterwards withdrawn. The Board then adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A Literary Treat in Store.

For several seasons the Library Committee have made earnest efforts to secure a lecture from that eminent journalist and polished speaker, George William Curtis, Esq., but without success until this season. On to-morrow (Thursday) evening Mr. Curtis will deliver his lecture on "Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman," at Library Hall. The reputation which Mr. Curtis has won as the writer of the "Easy Chair" articles in *Harper's Monthly*, the brilliant editorials in *Harper's Weekly*, together with a vast amount of other literary work equally good, is that of the most cultured and forcible writer of America. But his ability as a lecturer is by no means inferior to his power and grace as a writer. We anticipate that Mr. Curtis will be greeted by one of the largest and audiences which has assembled in Library Hall this winter, and that the coming lecture will be "the event" of the season.

Enjoyable Occasion.

On Monday evening the Sunday School connected with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eleventh ward, had a pleasant social gathering in the hall of the Eleventh ward school house. About two hundred persons were present, consisting of the scholars and their parents and friends. The Rev. Mr. Crumpton opened the proceedings with prayer, and several carols were sung by the children. The Magic Lantern exhibition was next in order, which exceedingly well entertained all present, old and young. Ice-cream, cakes and candies were distributed round in plentiful abundance, and at the close each scholar was presented with a handsome and valuable book and a box of assorted candies. The children are loud in their praises of Mr. Orlando Metcalfe, who so generously furnished the means for their enjoyment, and Mr. William Barnes, the Superintendent, through whose untiring zeal the entertainment was made a success.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The First Month Under the New Fee Bill.

Considerable interest has been felt in the returns of fees from the Sheriff's office for the past month, as the office since the first of January has fallen under the provisions of the new fee bill. Yesterday Sheriff Hare completed his return, and the aggregate showed the munificent total of $530.12, which is about $1,500 less than the expenses of the office and the salaries. The business transacted at the office during January is as large as the average amount, and if it may be taken as a criterion, the outlook for the future in the way of remuneration for Sheriff Hare is not of an exceedingly cheerful character. Under the provisions of the new fee bill the Sheriff receives no salary save that which may accrue from fees after all expenses are paid, but the salaries of the clerks are guaranteed by the county, so that if there is a deficiency in this respect, the county is obliged to foot the bill, as will be the case for the first month of the present year. If the returns continue at this rate, the prospect for Sheriff Hare to "work for nothing and pay his board" is very encouraging.

THE SUKES RUN SEWER.

Another Citizens Meeting Last Night.

The citizens of the Sixth ward held an adjourned meeting last night at the Ann street school house, to consider further the assessment for the Sukes Run sewer. Mr. R. W. Pier occupied the chair, and James McSwiggen acted as Secretary. Mr. Pier stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of protesting against the assessment for the Suke's Run sewer. Messrs. White and Malone reported for the committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the Street Committee, that the Street Committee had appointed a committee of five to meet a committee of the citizens at the brewery of Pier, Dannals & Co., on next Saturday at two o'clock.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Cupples, O'Brien, Piers and Keebler, was appointed to meet the Street Committee, and was instructed to report the propositions of the Street Committte at the next meeting of the citizens.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Frank P. Case, M. L. Malone and H. McMaster was appointed to procure a copy of all assessments for sewers on Ann street and Suke's Run, and also the ordinances under which they were put down.

A number of those present signed an agreement to pay a *pro rata* share of the expenses in contesting the legality of the assessment, if necessary.

After some further discussion upon the question at issue, the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Carpenters and Master Builders.

A meeting of Carpenters and Master Builders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be held on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, in Turner's Hall. By order of the Association. 2

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

New Members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor—Reports of Committee Organizations—The Water Bonds Interest Again—The New Rules for Councils—Legislation Authorized for the Water Commission—More Legislation for the South Side—General Routine Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, February 4th, 1873, in accordance with the act of Assembly, to elect members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.......President.
E. S. MORROW.......Clerk.

Present, Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atterbury, Burgwin, Chalmer, Chess, Dannells, Doyle, Elder, Foster, Galvin, Hays, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kernan, Kiine, Lally, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McMahon, Och, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Walters, Watson Zern and President Gross.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

President GROSS then read a communication of Mr. George Fortune, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, stating that there were two vacancies in the Board, occasioned by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. David Fitzsimmons and Wm. McKee.

Mr. MORROW moved to go into an election to fill the vacancies. Carried.

Messrs. Daniel Fitzsimmons and Wm. Beck were nominated and elected by acclamation.

The Chair then named Messrs. McCarthy and Chess as auditors of the accounts of the Board.

Mr. SHIPTON then moved to suspend the rules and take up the reports from Committees where they had left off at last meeting. Carried.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the Committee on Markets for December. Received and filed.

The Clerk presented the report of the Committee on on City Property, showing the election of Mr. Wm. Phillips as Chairman of the Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. RIDDELL presented the report of the Committee on Markets showing their organization by the election of Mr. John W. Riddell as Chairman. The Committee also reported the appointment of market constables as follows: Diamond market, Andrew J. Moon, John W. Rigley; South Side markets, Phillip Demmell; Weighmasters of the Diamond scales. W. J. Black. Received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Gas Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the committee to contract with South Side Gas Companies to furnish the gas for lamps on that side for five years for $1.50 per thousand cubic feet.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally. The committee then presented a report of their organization, with Mr. John Shipton as Chairman, and a resolution recommending the erection of certain lamps on the South Side. Report received and lamps ordered.

Mr. ZERN presented a report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, showing the election of Mr. Peter Zern as Chairman. The report also gave the receipts of the wharf for the year ending February 1st, 1873, as $3,125.20; expenses, $2,108 88—leaving a balance of $1,016.32. Received and filed.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Committee on Ordinances, reported their organization, with Mr. Hill Burgwin as Chairman. Received and filed.

Mr. JONES reported the organization of the Road Committee, with Mr. E. P. Jones as Chairman.

The Committee also presented the reports of viewers in opening of Tripot alley, and Fifth avenue, which were approved; also, ordinance authorizing Moorhead & Co. to erect weigh scales on Second avenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally. Also, ordinance for three feet brick sewer on Fifth avenue from Dinwiddie street to Soho Run.

Mr. CHALMERS moved that it be referred back to the Committee to give the people a chance to remonstrate. He knew that the people of one side of the street were opposed to the sewer.

The ordinance was laid over.

THE INTEREST ON WATER BONDS.

Mr. M'CARTHY said he objected to the appropriation ordinance at the last meeting, because he felt that it contained a vicious innovation, upon which he now made war, and proposed to do so for all time to come. He therefore offered the following preamble and resolution, which contained a speech of themselves and needed no explanation.

WHEREAS, The city of Pittsburgh was authorized by Act of Assembly, approved on the 28th day of February, 1868, to borrow $1,000,000 for the extension of the Water Works of the city, in which it is made the duty of the city to provide the yearly interest for said loan out of the revenue from rents of the Water Works; And, whereas, An Act of Assembly was approved on the 15th day of March, 1871, authorizing a further loan of $1,000,000 upon the same terms and conditions as the loan authorized by the act of 1868; And, Whereas, Councils in the appropriation ordinance for the present year, has, by an oversight, failed to make provision for the interest on the issue under the act of 1871, as required by the express terms of the acts of 1868 and 1871; therefore

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to present to Councils an ordinance (emendatory of the ordinance making appropriations for the current year,) providing for the interest on the loan authorized by the act of 1871 as required by the provisions of the law authorizing said loan.

Mr. SHIPTON explained that the committee had made provisions for the interest on the first million of bonds issued by the Water Committee before the Water Commission was organized. They had made no provision for interest on other Water Commission bonds, because they had never been asked to, and because they did not know that such was their duty. The Water Commission Fund was a separate matter from the regular city finances, and was in the hands of the Water Commission.

Mr. MCCARTHY quoted from several acts of Assembly in support of his position, that the interest on the Water Bonds should be paid out of the water rents of each year in which the bonds were issued.

Mr. LAUFMAN stated, in behalf of the Water Commission, that it was a mistaken assertion that they had made no application to the Finance Committee for funds to pay the interest on Water Commission bonds. The Controller had sent in a written communication to the Commission notifying them of the meeting of the Finance Committee and asking the Water Commission what they wanted for interest. The reply was that they proposed to issue about two and a half millions of bonds. He was very much astonished to find that when the appropriation ordinance was passed there was no provision made for the interest of the Water Commission bonds.

Mr. SHIPTON said the Finance Committee had never heard of such a request for money for interest so far as he knew.

Mr. LAUFMAN said there was a blunder somewhere then as the information asked had been given.

Mr. BURGWIN also had been astonished to find that no provision had been made in the appropriation ordinance for interest on Water Commission Bonds. He thought there was a legal question there which ought to be decided. He thought they should consult their legal adviser and ascertain whether the Water Commission had the power of taking a part of the proceeds of their bonds to pay the interest of the Water Commission Bonds. It was a question with him whether they had such power, and he thought the matter should be referred to their legal adviser before deciding this matter. Underneath the question of expediency was the question whether they had the right to use the money of the Water Commission to pay interest.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said there had been no application in the Finance Committee for interest on Water Commission bonds save for the first one million for which an appropriation had been made. It was talked of informally that the interest on the bonds issued by the Water Commission was to be paid from the Water Commission funds, and that when the works were completed and taken possession of by the city, that the city would provide for the repayment of the amount expended for interest.

After some further discussion the paper was referred to the Finance Committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to ascertain the law in the case, and to report what action was deemed proper.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. BURGWIN then called up the report of the Water Commission, which had been presented at last meeting in Common Council and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, with the report of the City Engineer. The resolutions accompanying the report were then taken up and considered. After some discussion an amendment was made to the first resolution, which in effect provided that the power of deciding what streets should be graded for the purpose of allowing water pipes to be put down, should be kept within the province of Councils, and the resolution as so amended passed.

The second resolution was passed without amendment. It provides for legislation to authorize the Water Commission to build their works in the bed of the Allegheny river.

The third resolution providing for legislation for power to issue two and a half million dollars of Water Commission Bonds after some debate was passed.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved that the drafts of Acts proposed be first reported to Councils at next meeting before being sent to the Legislature carried.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. RIDDELL offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that as it had been asserted that the increase to the salaries of the employers of the Fire Department, involving an aggregate increase of about $20,000 had been made without recommendation of the Fire Commission, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment & Reform to investigate, with instructions, if the allegations proved true to report an ordinance to repeal the ordinance authorizing the increase. Resolution passed and referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

SECOND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. SCULLY, a communication from the Pittsburgh Gas Company asking the city to locate and grade Second avenue its entire length, so that the Company could lay a large main to its new works on Second avenue. Received and filed.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to propose an act of assembly authorizing the re-grading and re-paving of Second avenue. Passed.

Mr. SCULLY, also a petition from the Gas Company for privilege to lay a switch from the railroad to their new works on Second avenue. Referred to Street Committee to propose an ordinance.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Committee on Rules, then presented the report of that committee. There were no material changes from the rules at present in force and they were adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. LITTELL, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Annexation of Wilkinsburg, presented a report from the Committee, setting forth that they, after an examination of the papers in the matter, had come to the conclusion that all the legal requirements had been complied with by the petitioners. A minority report was also presented, signed by Messrs. Hunter and Finley, taking just exactly the opposite grounds. After some debate the whole matter was postponed for one week.

Mr. MCCARTHY offered a remonstrance against the assessments for improvements on Seventh avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.......President.
H. MCMASTER.......Clerk.

President NEGLEY called this branch to order at ten minutes past two o'clock. The roll was called and the following members found present: Messrs. Araholt, Bindley, S. M. Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Cameron, Campbell, Carroll, Duff, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Laughran, Jos. Moore, John Moore, McConway, Rauhauser, Rolfe, Sewell, Trautman, West, Wilbert, and President Negley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Chair read the call for a special meeting, the object being to elect two members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the ensuing three years.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Dr. A. Arthurs, Messrs. Samuel Boggs and William Douglass. The vote was taken with the following result: Boggs, 9; Arthurs, 21; Douglas, 19. The Chair announced that as Messrs. Arthurs and Douglass had received a majority of all the votes cast they were duly elected.

Messrs. MCCONWAY and SEMPLE were appointed on behalf of Common Council to audit the accounts of the Guardians of the Poor.

The Chair appointed Mr. Sneathen on the Committee on Appropriation instead of Mr. Cohen, who is not now a member of Council.

Messrs. Fulton, Hays and Rolfe were appointed on behalf of Common Council upon the Committee on Additional Legislation for the South Side.

Mr. McConway presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby directed to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants in favor of the contractors and others to whom money is due for grading, and paving and curbing streets in the late borough of Temperanceville, the said warrants to be drawn upon the receipts for grading and paving assessments, as the same may be paid into the City Treasury.

Passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. CARROLL presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, with an ordinance exempting Gray & Beizhoover, from the payment of certain wharfage on railroad iron.

Mr. SEWELL offered an amendment to the ordinance, providing that the said iron shall not be permitted to remain on the wharf for a longer period than 24 hours.

The amendment was adopted, and the ordinance as amended passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. SEWELL, petition for the establishing of the grade of Jones avenue, between Arch street and Bereton avenue. Referred to the Survery Committee.

MR. HAYS, a petition for the erection of steps on Eighth street, Twenty-ninth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The ordinance adopted in Common Council, increasing the pay of the operators of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was non-concurred in by S. C.

In C. C. February 4th, Mr. DUFF moved to adhere to former action and ask for a committee of conference. The motion was lost, and the ordinance was laid over. The remainder of S. C. business was concurred in by C. C.

On motion adjourned.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

First Meeting of the Year—Election of Officers—Increasing Salaries of the Teachers—New Books for the Library &c.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held their first meeting for this year last night in the Common Council chamber, city building, Judge Park in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph King. The roll was called and a quorum was found present.

The Chair announced the first business of the evening was the election of officers. Rev. Joseph King President, and Mr. C. W. Benney Secretary, were unanimously re-elected by acclamation.

The Chair appointed Mr. Smith to escort the President-elect to the chair, which was accomplished in the usual graceful style of the Alderman. President King, in a brief speech, returned his thanks to the members for the confidence they had expressed in him by the re-election.

Mr. Joseph Marshall was then re-elected Messenger by acclamation.

On motion the salaries of the Secretary and Messenger were made the same for the ensuing year as heretofore.

The minutes of the proceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Smith reported the election of Miss Lizzie Weaver, an additional teacher in the Primary department of the Third ward. The election was on motion confirmed. An additional teacher was asked for in the First and Sixth wards, which on motion were granted.

Mr. Marthens called up the draft of an act of Assembly for the appropriation by the State, of money for city libraries.

A point was raised that the matter could not come before the new Board as unfinished business. The President decided the point not well taken, but the decision was appealed from and not sustained.

Mr. Miller moved that the Board appropriate one thousand dollars for the purchase of new books for the Public Library.

A motion to refer the matter to the Library Committee was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Several minor bills for printing, postage stamps, &c., were read by the Secretary, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Mr. Park presented several bills for expenses in repairing, coal, gas, &c., for the colored schools. Warrants were ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Mr. McCance read a communication from the Principals of the city in regard to a new grade for the schools. On motion referred to the Committee on Grades and Text Books.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution making two-fifths of the members of the Board a quorum for the transaction of business. Laid over for one month.

Mr. Smith also offered the following:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of April, 1873, the salaries of all teachers of four years' experience or more shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum; of teachers of seven or more years' experience, six hundred dollars; of teachers of ten or more years' experience, seven hundred dollars, and assissant principals seven hundred dollars. Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution striking out section ten of the rules for the organization of standing committees, and which provides for the appointment of a committee of School Inspectors. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Mr. Eaton moved to increase the salary of Principals to sixteen hundred dollars. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Park introduced the act of assembly providing for an appropriation of one thousand dollars annually to be made by the State Superintendent to any Board of School Directors in a city of fifty thousand inhabitants, providing that the city is maintaining a free public library.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment striking out the part relating to the number of the inhabitants. The amendment was carried, and the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the draft of the act to the Legislature, and asking for its passage.

The Chair appointed the following members the Committee on Library: First ward, A. F. Marthens, 3 years; Fifth ward, Robert Lea, 3 years; Seventh ward, Fred. Hanny, 3 years; Second ward, H. M. Dunlap. 2 years; Fourth ward, R. C. Miller, 2 years; Eighth ward, J. H. Morrison, 2 years; Third ward, Arthur Hobson, 1 year; Sixth ward, John C. Harper, 1 year; Ninth ward, Richard Sanagan, 1 year.

Mr. R. C. Miller was elected Chairman of the Committee.

The Secretary read the report of the Principals for the month of January, showing the total attendance for the month to be 7,794; the average attendance 6,676; per cent. of attendance, 86. The pay roll for the past month, amounting to $8,260, was approved.

On motion, adjourned.

Amusments.

OPERA HOUSE.—Maggie Mitchell in Jane Eyre appeared to most excellent advantage last evening before a large and brilliant audience. In this play she is simply superb, and in her role has no superior on the American stage. To-night she appears in the same great performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last Evening the Grand English Opera Combination appeared at this house to as large an intelligent and fashionable audience as ever gathered within its walls. The opera selected for their first performance was "Maritana" cast as follows: Maritana, Miss Emma Howson; Lazarillo, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Don Cæsar De Bazan, Mr. Eugene Clark; Don Jose, Mr. John Clark, The King, Mr. Gustavus Hall; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Bartleman; The Marquis, Mr. Warren White; The Marchioness, Mrs. Massen. The singing and acting came up fully to the expectation of the audience. Miss Emma Howson is a charming Maritana, her singing is excellent, and her voice though not powerful, is sweet and clear, and has been trained in a good school. Her acting is good. She has the advantage also of youth and beauty, and dresses with becoming taste and richly. Mrs. Seguin, in her part was most charming, and the lady, who is well known here, was flatteringly received. Mr. Eugene Clark possesses a rather weak, though good tenor voice. His acting as the reckless, roving Don Cæsar DeBazan was heartily relished. He is an actor of no mean merit, and is the master of a considerable fund of humor. Mr. John Clark, as the intriguing Don Jose, was also very good. In fact the artists, one and all, proved a pleasant surprise to the audience. Not the least meritorious part of the performance was the chorus and orchestra, which added no small share to its success. Taking the performance as a whole it was one of the most successful ever given here. This evening "Fra Diavolo" will be given, with a good cast. We can assuredly promise a first class entertainment.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Matthews family and the other various new artists are well received. The house was crowded last evening on their second appearance. Their various feats were vociferously received. They will remain the entire week.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—There is always attraction here for somebody, for the place is crowded every night. The bills that have been given here this week have been exceedingly good.

Shopping Ladies will not fail to call at the representative store of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, when in search of fine trimmings, ribbons and general notions. No where else can a finer selection be found nor can better bargains be elsewhere secured. All the novelties of the season are received as soon as imported by Eastern houses.

THE SOUTH-SIDE CATASTROPHE

Additional Particulars—Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation—The Testimony Adduced, Etc.

There were no additional dead bodies taken from the ruins of the American Iron Works yesterday. Workmen were busily engaged all day in clearing away the rubbish. Up to last evening there was no one missing, and it is pretty certainly ascertained that no more bodies are buried beneath the ruins. All the killed were buried yesterday, and their funerals were largely attended. Doctors Rahauser, Duff and Riggs have the wounded under their care. Most of them are doing as well as might be expected. The following additional names of the wounded have been ascertained: James Flynn, leg crushed, as the bones are uninjured the case is not considered serious; Richard Shaw, injured internally, and doubts of his recovery apprehended; John Nichols, injured in the ankle; John Pheil, head cut and eye knocked out; Peter Lankner, a laborer on the night term, was sleeping in the second story of his dwelling place of the "Frame Row," and was struck by a piece of fire brick which came crushing through the window. His face was badly bruised and the lower jaw was broken. The physicians say that the injured are doing well, and with the exception named, all will recover.

The works were in operation yesterday, at least that portion of them which was uninjured. Probably by to-night the entire debris will have been carted away. New boilers will be placed in position as soon as possible and ere many weeks the entire mill will be in operation once more.

Yesterday morning at the Coroner's office the investigation as to the cause of the explosion was continued, and the several witnesses examined, testified as follows:

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

Jacob Shook sworn—Am an engineer; chief engineer of the American Iron Works; have been employed there five and a half years in that capacity; know that the boilers were all right; have been running them ever since I have been there; stopped on Saturday to repair a steam pipe and clean boilers; they were all right then; started as usual yesterday morning, and everything was running at the time of the explosion; left the boilers not five minutes before the explosion, and saw nothing wrong with them at the time; think there was plenty of water in the boilers at that time; had not tested them; had seen the assistant engineer test them only a short time before; think this was not over twenty minutes before the explosion; there seemed to be plenty of water in them at that time; the boilers perfectly safe at one hundred and fifty pounds; the explosion occurred, I think, at about half-past nine o'clock; when it occurred I was in the office; the boilers had been in use about seven years, I think; don't know who made them; the boilers stood just outside of the portion of the mill that was burned some time ago, but were not injured by the fire; they have been in use ever since the fire; there were four boilers in the battery that exploded; the engine was about one hundred and thirty feet from the boilers. The fire was put under the boilers at about ten o'clock Sunday night; the engine was started at five o'clock on Monday morning; there are five other single boilers on the premises, all connected with these by a steam pipe; have examined the exploded boilers frequently of late; they were examined by a boiler maker about a year ago, and he pronounced them all right; they had never been repaired before or since that time; the water was supplied to the boilers by a pump beside them, and was drawn from a tank, supplied from the river; the pump was working all right, yesterday, and there was plenty of water in the tank; it is kept full all the time; I could hardly give any idea as to the cause of the explosion; these boilers being connected with the other five, if an over pressure had caused the explosion, it would have operated in the same manner in the five single boilers; none of the valves were blowing off, and there were no indications of over pressure; am satisfied that the cause was not low water; a boiler, I think, could explode from other causes than these mentioned; had the battery been disconnected from the other five, I would suppose that the cause of explosion was over pressure; have always considered all these perfectly safe; had not noticed the steam gauge for about an hour, but if there had been one hundred and ten pounds of steam, one or more of the valves would have been blowing off, provided the gauges were all right; water is being pumped into the boilers all the time; can form no idea as to what caused the explosion; the assistant engineer has been employed at the mill about seven years, and always considered him reliable; the pipe connecting these boilers with the engine was the one we repaired on Saturday; the flange of the pipe was broken; in examining the boilers we found a couple of rivets loose, and put new ones in, did no patching; the boilers were double flue; the flues were never repaired; there was plenty of water in the other five boilers at the time of the explosion; examined them last night; they are supplied by the same pump as the battery; the whole nine were running at the time, and they were fully connected; it is the engineer's place to examine the boilers, testing the gauges, &c.; the Assistant Engineer generally makes this examination every ten or fifteen minutes; there were evidences, after the explosion, that there was plenty of water; the water had been thrown over all the surronding objects.

ALL RIGHT TEN MINUTES PREVIOUSLY.

Wm. Sprouts, sworn—Am an engineer; employed as assistant at the American Iron Works; have been there for about nine years; not all the while in that capacity; about ten minutes before the explosion I tried the water and found it flush with the top cock; sent the fireman over to the old mill to get me a blower tube, he came back without one, and stopped at the end of the vise bench; I went around to try the water in the five connected boilers; when I got to No. 5 she let loose; had just tried the lower boiler, and found the water flush; had one hundred and ten pounds of steam on all the nine boilers at the time; noticed the steam gauge just before I started to try the five boilers; can give no reason for the explosion; am confident the steam gauge was not out of order, and also that there was plenty of water, and no more than one hundred and ten pounds of steam; had carried one hundred and twenty pounds of steam, and I would have felt safe in carrying one hundred and fifty pounds; I don't know what else would cause an explosion of the boiler, except low water or over pressure of steam; the boilers were all right on Saturday when we cleansed them; had the safety valves all off on Saturday and found them all right; they would blow off steam at about one hundred and fifty pounds; they were not blowing off before the explosion; with the water in the boiler at the third gauge, we could run half an hour with the supply of water cut off, and not be in danger; the pump would run off if the supply of water gave out.

Alfred Garret, sworn—Am fireman at the American Iron Works; have been there seven months; after I came back from looking for the blower tube, Mr. Sprouts went to examine the small boilers, and left me standing near the engine; he got about to the fourth boiler when the explosion took place: I heard the report and made my escape; there was a light fire under the boilers; I had put fuel on about half an hour before; helped to clean the boilers out on Saturday, and noticed nothing wrong.

Martin Lynn, sworn—Am a laborer at American Iron Works; about twenty-five minutes before the explosion saw the engineer examine the boilers; about ten minutes afterward saw the fireman examine them; I heard the explosion about five minutes after the fireman had examined the boilers; do not know whether the boilers were full of water or not; I was about one hundred yards from the boilers at the time of the explosion.

FACTS ABOUT BOILERS.

Jared M. Brush sworn—I manufactured the boilers. The boilers were ordered about the 25th of November, 1865, by the firm of Jones & Laughlins. The boilers were not put into use until about April, 1866; the boiler plate was composed of Juniata iron, the thickness was No. 3, full; No. 3 is considered about the standard; we never make boilers more than No. 3 full; boilers of the material of which these were made will last fifteen or sixteen years; have not been over to the scene of the explosion; have no theory in regard to the cause of the explosion.

Mr Simpson, sworn—I am a boiler maker; am foreman for Messrs. Brush & Co.; the boilers were made in the fall of 1865, and put up in April, 1866; new sheets and a new steam drum were put into the boilers after they were put up; the boilers were forty-four inches in diameter; the heads of the boilers were one-half inch; the drum-heads one-half inch; the iron was manufactured by Jones & Laughlin; of all the iron, but one piece was returned when the boilers were made; the iron was considered good; was not allowed to enter the grounds; I have no idea as to the cause of the explosion yesterday; the safety valves of these boilers were large; if the safety valves did not indicate a high pressure of steam and an explosion occurred, certainly something was wrong in the boilers; an engineer ought to try the water cocks every fifteen minutes; it is not necessary to try them oftener.

Robert Alston, sworn—I am Manager for the American Works; I did not notice anybody trying the steam yesterday morning; I always considered the boilers safe; the boilers were examined before the fire last year by the makers and were pronounced safe; it is my business to notice complaints; have no theory in regard to the explosion; am satisfied there was plenty of water in the boilers; the pumps were in order yesterday, and water was in the cistern; complaint is always made promptly when water is scarce.

James Atkinson, sworn.—I am a machinist by trade; I examined the parts of the boilers after the explosion; have no theory in regard to the cause of the explosion; I am not an expert on boilers, nor am I a practical engineer; the only thing I could see wrong about the boilers yesterday was that the rivets seemed too large; the boilers, I think, were too strongly riveted. The iron seemed to be good; a boiler, if well taken care of, should last fifteen or twenty years; these boilers used to be cleaned every week; do not know how often of late.

At this point the jury adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning, at which time the testimony of experienced engineers will be heard.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MARK DURKIN is charged by Andrew Mellott, with larceny of clothing to the value of seventy-five dollars before Alderman McMasters. Warrant issued.

JOHN FISCHER, John Mullen and Thomas Leonard, were sent for thirty days to the workhouse yesterday by Deputy Mayor Irwin for indecent exposure at East Liberty station.

JOHN DALY smarting under the lash, went through a fellow prisoner at the Allegheny lock-up night before last. The Mayor of "that village over the water" sent him for ninety days to Claremont rejoicing, on yesterday.

JOHN GERRITY charges Lieut. Sol. Coulson before Alderman O'Donnell with assault and battery. He alleges that he came into his house and abused him and dragged him to the Twelfth Ward station, where he was locked up. Warrant issued.

JOHN BRENNAN was held to court without bail by Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, for an alleged indecent assault on Honora Foley, reported some time since. He was remanded to jail. Honora Foley was also jailed on the charge of John Brennan for selling liquor on Sunday, by the same court.

The Great Robber, "Boss" Tweed, will probably get a new trial immediately, and if acquitted will sport with impunity that huge Arizona Diamond pin, now on exhibition in the show window at 38 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....The streets are becoming passable.

....The Allegheny was rising very fast last night.

...."Will it Pay" to go and hear Gough next Tuesday evening? We think it will.

....Yesterday special artists were engaged in sketching the scene of the explosion at the American Iron Works for *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's* illustrated papers.

....The Finance Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, and instructed the Controller to pay the police out of the contingent fund, as the police appropriation was exhausted.

....The discussion which was to take place between Prof. Neale and Mr. Thomas last night at Baptist Hall, Park Way, Allegheny, was postponed on account of the failure of Mr. T. to come to time.

....Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest upon the body of Patrick Stack, who was killed on Monday at Walls Station, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

....Yesterday two boys named Thomas Hart and Charlie Walls were arrested on a charge of breaking into the Twelfth ward school house, previously mentioned. They were afterwards discharged, however, as it was ascertained that they were not guilty.

....The thaw and rain of Monday have caused Girty's Run to rise and overflow its banks near the mouth. Mr. P. Euheart, a butcher, had put up a frame building sixty feet long on a stone foundation which was swept away by the current and floating ice.

....On Thursday evening, at the Reformed Presbyterian church, Eighth street, a public meeting will be held to nominate delegates to the convention to meet in New York on the 26th instant, to draft an amendment to be presented to Congress, acknowledging God in the Constitution.

....One of the most affecting sights ever seen in Pittsburgh was the funeral of the victims of the explosion yesterday. As the sad cortege passed through the streets with its long line of carriages, universal sympathy seemed to be expressed on every countenance, and sadness reigned over all.

....Two girls while at work at the hair shop of Mrs. Bruggeman on Butler, near Penn street, making switches, their basks caught fire from a candle. Mrs. B., who was standing by, seeing the danger carried out the burning stuff, though she was considerably burned. She was attended by Drs. Clark and Brown.

....The New York *Commercial Advertiser* can't forget that interesting little episode which occurred in one of our Magistrate's sanctums a few weeks ago, and refers to it again in this wise: "Pittsburgh magistrates won't stand any fooling. In very aggravated cases they kick counsel out of the Court room and decide the matter at issue according to the principles of eternal justice."

....A rather mysterious individual has been haunting a saloon on Liberty street, above Tenth, for the last two days. He refused to take anything to eat or drink, and slept in a chair all night. During the whole time he remained there he remained perfectly dumb. Last night the proprietor began to tire of his company, and had him taken to the lock-up, where he gave his name as John Hilbert, and said he was from Altoona.

....For several days Mr. L. F. Minough has been making inquiry at different points along the Ohio river for the body of his wife, the unfortunate woman, who, in a fit of insanity jumped from the Hand street bridge. His efforts, however, have been altogether unsuccessful, as no traces either of the wife or child could be found. Mr. Minough has no doubt of the fate of his wife and child.

....Yesterday Chief Irwin was informed that several rolls of carpet had been found in the cellar of the bank at the corner of Penn and Twenty-second street, and which was supposed to be stolen. Detectives Messier and Scott visited the cellar, and ascertained from persons living in the house that the goods had belonged to a carpet weaver on Penn street who had failed and fled. There were executions against the carpet and he had given it to this family to secrete. The goods were brought to the Mayor's office.

....The Liberal spirit which swept like a "tidal wave" over this section last fall, still exists in unpaid bills, and is likely to pass through all the various stages of a court trial. Some time ago, suit was entered before Alderman McMasters by A. M. McClurg to recover $75 for rent of the Academy of Music for Tilton's gushings. The proceedings were entered against Messrs. W. H. Mechling, W. D. Moore, Thomas M. Marshall, James King, J. K. Moorhead and H. P. Coffey, and were decided in favor of the defendants—the circumstances attending this decision being of a somewhat demonstrative character, all of which our readers will remember. The Alderman very felicitously describes the event on his docket by recording that: "M. M. Marquis was sworn, and during the examination of this witness by Thomas M. Marshall, he became so boisterous and behaved in such a blackguardly and villainous manner, and the plaintiff taking part with him, the Alderman was compelled to eject them both from the office." Mr. McClurg, after deliberation, has decided to appeal from the Aldermanic decision, and has entered proceedings accordingly in the Court of Common Pleas, filing his account at the same time.

PERSONAL.

***Miss Willard was formerly a teacher in the Pittsburgh Female College.

***Judge P. C. Shannon is named for the Chief Judgeship of Dacotah.

***Prothonotary Ross has recovered so far as to use Mayor Callow's crutches.

***Gen. Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Maple are soon to visit this city.

***George W. Curtis lectured last evening at Harrisburg. He is expected in this city to-day.

***Alexander Clark, A. M., delivered his lecture on "Individuality" last evening at Sewickley.

***The "Fat Contributor," A. M. Griswold, the editor of *Saturday Night*, called on us yesterday. He lectured last evening at Liberty Hall, East Liberty.

***William H. Cassidy, Esq., who lately resigned his position as Cashier of the Penn avenue Trust Company, was yesterday presented with a handsome and valuable gold watch, by the Directors, as a token of their high esteem and appreciation of his efficient services.

***In noticing Wm. Smith & Sons, on Monday, as having sued several parties for slander, we had the name of John McCune as one of the persons sued. In justice to Mr. John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank, we think it due to him to say he is not the gentleman named. It was a Mr. McCune of Allegheny.

***Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., has resigned the office of Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk of Courts, to accept the Cashiership of the Magee Street Savings Bank. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. A. C. Herron who, through years of experience under Clerks Herron and Browne, has became thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position.

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second-thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed, one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

DIED.

CROZIER—On Tuesday morning, February 4, at 5:30 o'clock, WM. CROZIER, aged 61 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 159 Arch street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWRY—At East Liberty, on Monday morning, February 3d, at 2½ o'clock A. M., LOUIS LOWRY, aged 46 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Penn avenue, East End, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

CARNEY—On Sunday, February 2d, 1873, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. JAS. G. CARNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of R. J. Davis, 46 Liberty street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH—At Shady Side, on Tuesday, February 4, 1873, JENNIE WARD, infant daughter of Sallie Ward and Norman M. Smith.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.00.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave. mh4:128

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c. Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice. de14tt&W.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	2 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 345 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT DAVIS' BOOK STORE, 175 Liberty Street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. J. L. Gill & Son was submitted to the jury, and a verdict for plaintiffs rendered for $3,095.90.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of William F. Modes vs. D. P. Bedell, being an action on a book account. A verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $739 80.

The next case taken up was that of John C. McIver vs. William M. Faber. This is an action brought to recover damages on an alleged breach of contract. On trial.

The case of W. H. Sellers vs. Henry Williams action in a partnership account was taken up before Judge Collier and was on trial on adjournment.

Trial List for To-day.

221. Miller, Barr & Parkin vs Lippincott, et. al.
10. Dean et. al. vs. Barton et. al.
86. Wolfolk vs. Miller et. al.
89. Birch & Dannell vs Lacy et. al.
219. Hand Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
16. Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
193. Fisher Bros. vs. A. V. R. R.
81. Owens vs. Little et. al.
81. Owens vs. Baynon.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
99. Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
120. Nestle & Forsythe vs. Hilly.
122. Gastric & Wachtel vs. McFarland.
124. Fouch vs. P. & C. R. R.
124. Knowlson vs. Smith.
129. Rowlee vs. Speer et. al.
133. McClure et. al. vs. Patterson et. al.
145. O'Brien vs. Smith.
156. Woodrow vs. Porter.
159. Cochrane vs. Pittsburgh and Ormsby R. W. Co.
160. Same vs. Same.
161. Ralya & Robinson vs. Kirkpatrick.
165. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The case of Ewing vs. Thompson was resumed this morning, and a verdict rendered for defendant.

A petition was made by Thomas S. Bigelow, City Attorney, for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh by virtue of the act approved April 2d, 1872. William Harbaugh, Alexander Gordon, and W. Dewes Wood were appointed commissioners by the Court.

In the case of Forney vs. Weber, which was an action in a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $131.87.

The case of O. H. P. Blackburn & Son vs. M. West, Jr., being an action in a book account, was next taken up and is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

131. Gibson vs. Federal street & P. V. R. R.
136. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Milligan.
178. Stouffer vs. Shumacker.
141. Powers vs. Harrison.
142. Hastings vs. Lannutt.
144. Morrow vs. Jennings.
145. Huckestine vs. Wilton.
148. Herchenroether vs. Schweitzer.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Charles H. Halley and Nelson Halley, bankrupts, of Erie county, presented their petition for discharge from bankruptcy. The usual order made for final examination, and second and third meetings of creditors for Register Woodruff, of Erie.

A petition for an argument against certain creditors of Henry F. McIntyre, of Erie county, was presented, and an order made for a hearing on the same, and in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

On petition for injunction presented, against certain execution creditors of John Love, Jr., of Oil City, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed, an order was made for a hearing on the same and restraining the act sought to be enjoined in the meantime.

The assigne of J. Williams & Son, bankrupts, of Luzerne county, presented his reports of sale of real estate, which was confirmed.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 4.—Beef cattle: receipts 627, the advance of last week on medium; grades of northern cattle was not sustained; prime lots sold at full prices; sales choice $11; extra $10,00@10,50; first quality $8,50@9,50, second $6@8, third $5,00@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts of 715; supply heavy for season; market flooded and demand light; sales in lots $4,00@5,50 each; extra $6,00@7,50.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATE.

The following is the rate charged for advertisement under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 6[illegible]
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 9[illegible]
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 [illegible]	1 Square 11 times	7 [illegible]
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 0[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the wonderful, the peerless
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
And the favorite and popular actor,
L. R. SHEWELL.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 4th, 1873, the beautiful emotional Play of
JANE EYRE.
Jane Eyre....Miss Maggie Mitchell
Lord Rochester....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Maggie Mitchell Matinee, seats will be secured on this occasion in the Orchestra and Orchestra Circle at 50 cents each. Admission to all other parts of the house as usual—25 cents.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Wednesday's Combination Matinee at 2:30.
MATTHEWS FAMILY and D'ATALIE TROUPE.
Matthews Family—Master Willie Matthews, Arthur Gregory, 10 Matthews, Stars and Performing Dogs. Also, D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie, Man of the Iron Jaw, M'lle Angela, Young Zephyr, Tony Pettit, Charley Howard, John T. Kelly, Mike Kanane, Macey Roadcap, M'lle Henrietta, Tilly Prestage, James Clark, Lew Spencer, John Mulligan. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
AND YET THEY COME.
To-night—The Empress of Song and Dance, Miss Helen Smith. The Victorelli Brothers, Billy Carter, James H. Cummings, Willie Gaylord, Willis Cobb's Dogs, Monkeys and Goats, Nat Rogers and his Sons, Kitty Henderson, &c., &c. A glorious Olio and Melodrama every night.
Ladies Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand English Opera
COMBINATION.
E. GRARE....Director
W. M. SEGUIN....Business Manager
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 5,
FRA DIAVOLO!
With the following powerful Cast.
Zerline....Miss Rose Hersee
Lady Allcash....Mrs. Zelda Seguin
Fra Diavolo....Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Lord Allcash....Mr. Ed. Seguin
Lorenzo....Mr. John Chatterson
Giacomo....Mr. G. F. Hall
Beppo....Mr. John Clark
Matteo....Mr. Warren White
Ladies, Peasants, &c.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Mr. S. Behrens....Conductor.
Thursday—MARTHA.
Friday—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Saturday (Matinee) DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Saturday (Night) LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Private Boxes....$8 and $10
Reserved Seats....$1 50
Admission....1 00
Family Circle....50
Gallery....25
For sale at Chas. Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth ave.

☞MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
On Thursday Evening, Feb. 6,
The Ninth Lecture of the Course by the eminent statesman and accomplished speaker,
GEO. WM. CURTIS.
SUBJECT:
"Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman."
The services of this Orator, "The noblest Roman of them all," were only secured after urgent personal application, his pressing duties as editor of "Harper's Weekly," and their other publications, preventing his acceptance of but a few of the many pressing lecture invitations he receives.

On Friday Evening, Feb. 7th,
The Tenth Lecture, by the celebrated
JOHN B. GOUGH.
Subject: "LONDON."
The simple announcement is sufficient. Choice Selections each evening by Toerge's Orchestra.
Admission to each Lecture, 75 cents.
Tickets can be had at the Library. fe1

☞OPERA LIBRETTOS,
SAVE 20 CENTS.
Only correct and complete edition.
PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS.
PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by BARR & KNAKE, 12 Sixth street.
fe5.h14

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOMAS S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owners of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holders who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.
THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.
ja20

AT IT AGAIN.

Burglars Resuming Business—Over Three Thousand Dollars Worth of Lace and Gloves Stolen from a Fifth Avenue Store.

The burglars who have been haunting Pittsburgh for several weeks do not seem to have been discouraged in the least by the success of the detectives in bringing several of them to justice and recovering so much stolen goods. Those who congratulated themselves that they could now rest in peace without serious apprehensions of the safety of their valuables, were shocked, yesterday morning, by the announcement that another large robbery was committed on Fifth avenue. When the trimming store of Macrum & Carlisle, at No. 27 Fifth avenue, was opened, yesterday morning, it was immediately evident that it had been entered by robbers. boxes and papers were found scattered in profusion on the floor, and but a few moments' investigation was necessary to reveal the means of entrance. The operators had entered the building of Sands & Reineman, adjoining, and then, going on to the roof, they had pried open a window into the second story room of the trimming store. A "jimmy," a dark lantern, and several other burglars' tools were found in the second story room. The manner in which the entrance was made seemed to indicate a thorough knowledge of the building.

When inside the building the robbers turned their attention exclusively to kid gloves and lace. All the first quality of gloves, together with a large amount of fine lace, were taken. The stolen goods amount to between three and four thousand dollars. The affair seems to have been thoroughly planned, and certainly was very successfully executed. The only clue to the perpetrators is a slight suspicion resting upon two men who visited the store on Saturday and made particular inquiries about kid gloves and lace, but no description of the men can be given. No other clue can be obtained, and no arrests have yet been made.

Miss Willard's Lecture.

The audience which assembled at Library Hall last evening, was a highly complimentary one to Miss Frances E. Willard, who appeared with a lecture on the "New Chivalry," the entertainment being in the interest of the Ladies Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Churches in our vicinity. The idea advanced by the lecturess was that the New Chivalry was composed of recruits from the ranks of women, cultured in mind and influenced by the dictates of Christianity, which formed a combination that could not but hold the balance of power. She was not averse to the ballot when it came in the proper time, but thought that an intelligent Christian woman could wield all the influence in the affairs of life that the most ambitious of the sex could ask for, and hence the duty of every true woman was not to exasperate herself so much about "Womans Wrongs," and the "ballot" as it was to develop her mind, and the best instincts of her heart, whereby she might become worthy to wield the sacred and all powerful influence which would certainly be a resultant of such culture. The idea of the lecturees was very forcibly, and at times eloquently amplified and enforced, which made the lecture really one of the most sensible, most practical and most enjoyable ever delivered in Library Hall, and one that was in every way worthy of the flaterring applause with which its sentiments were frequently endorsed.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and store room attached, situated No. 260 Fifth avenue. A good business stand. For terms, &c., enquire of J. M. FAAS, No. 5 Old avenue, Pittsburgh. fe5:h10

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THE FOUR story warehouse, No. 89 Wood street, at present occupied by Mr. R. W. Evans, three doors from corner of Diamond alley. Enquire of R. S. DAVIS, 175 Liberty street. ja31:83

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 26 Wood street, at present occupied by Penna. Salt Co., one door from corner of Second avenue. ALEX. CHAMBERS. ja29:g91

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHALL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious Dwelling House and Ample Grounds, Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as
Rosedale Gardens,
On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.
L. PETERSON, JR.,
187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or
HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja21:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting (short lap and patent jointed). G. N. HOFFSTOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Leather, Hides, Oils, &c. ap13:w41-MWF

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tusk streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27:g51

FOR SALE. — THAT DESIRABLE house and lot, situate No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny, fronting on the Park. The Lot is 30x190; the building is two story brick, containing 11 rooms and finished attic. Terms easy. Apply at office of Ben Franklin Insurance Co., No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny. ja29:g88

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 396 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja27:g82

FOR SALE.—BRICK HOUSE—NO. 17 Second Avenue, containing 4 ROOMS and BACK KITCHEN. Lot 20x80 feet. For price and terms enquire on the premises. ja24:g71

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 203 South avenue, corner School street. The house contains 8 rooms, and also a finished attic and wash house. Any one wanting a desirable residence this is a rare chance. For particulars enquire at the above No. ja21:g61

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address Pittsburgh GAZETTE.

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.
GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh. my2

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 882 Penn street. au8

RIDGE AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
Nearly opposite center of WEST PARK, dwelling, lately occupied by Henry Higby, No. 338, with stable and carriage house attached.
For terms, &c., apply to
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
ja27:a80 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 99 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 80 deep. Situate 63 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.
Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE
The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh. oe17:b62

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. R. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞WESTERN SAVINGS BANK—THE annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, February 11th, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
JAS. M. BELL, Cashier. ja31:h5

PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873.
☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—You are hereby notified that the second part, two dollars and fifty cents, ($2.50) per share on the capital stock called for by the Board of Directors at their meeting on the 12th of November last, is due and payable at this office on or before Saturday, February 15, 1873. Your prompt attention is solicited.
J. REAMER, Secretary and Treasurer.
ja29:29 S-MWF

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector. fe23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....R. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
ja8

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER,
(Late with J. R. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlenberg, a long-experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

A Rare Opportunity.
The well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
Now in store at
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,
With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja27

SEEDS. SEEDS.
Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants—enclosing stamp, and free to our customers. Dealers and Gardeners supplied free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN.
ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

FLANNELS, YARNS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

LUBIN
A large assortment of these celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House.
Everlasting Bouquet,
Jockey Club,
Tea Rose,
Mignonette,
Violet,
Heliotrope,
West End, &c., &c.
Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
ja22 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 270 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees. The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 1½ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
108 Smithfield street